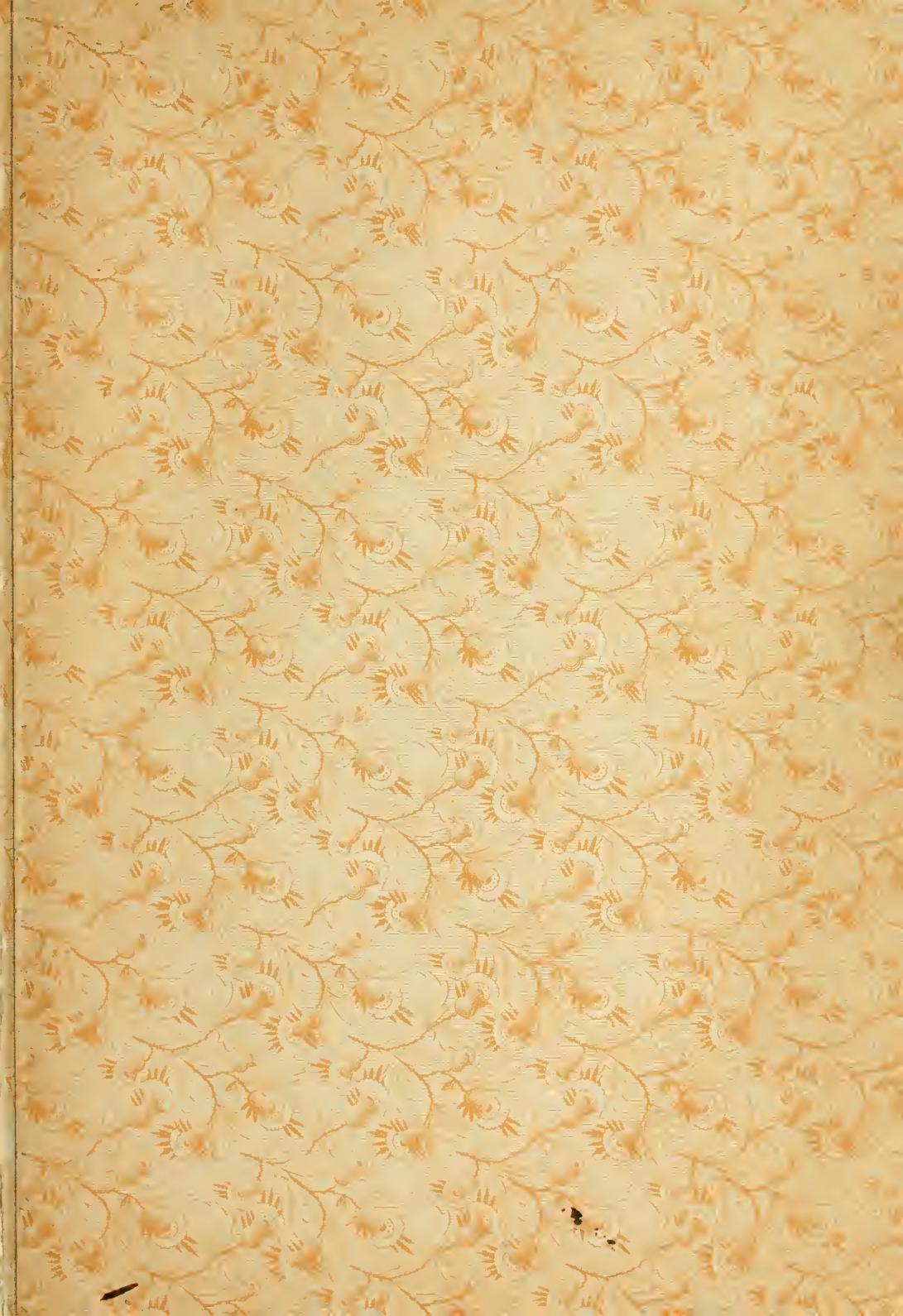


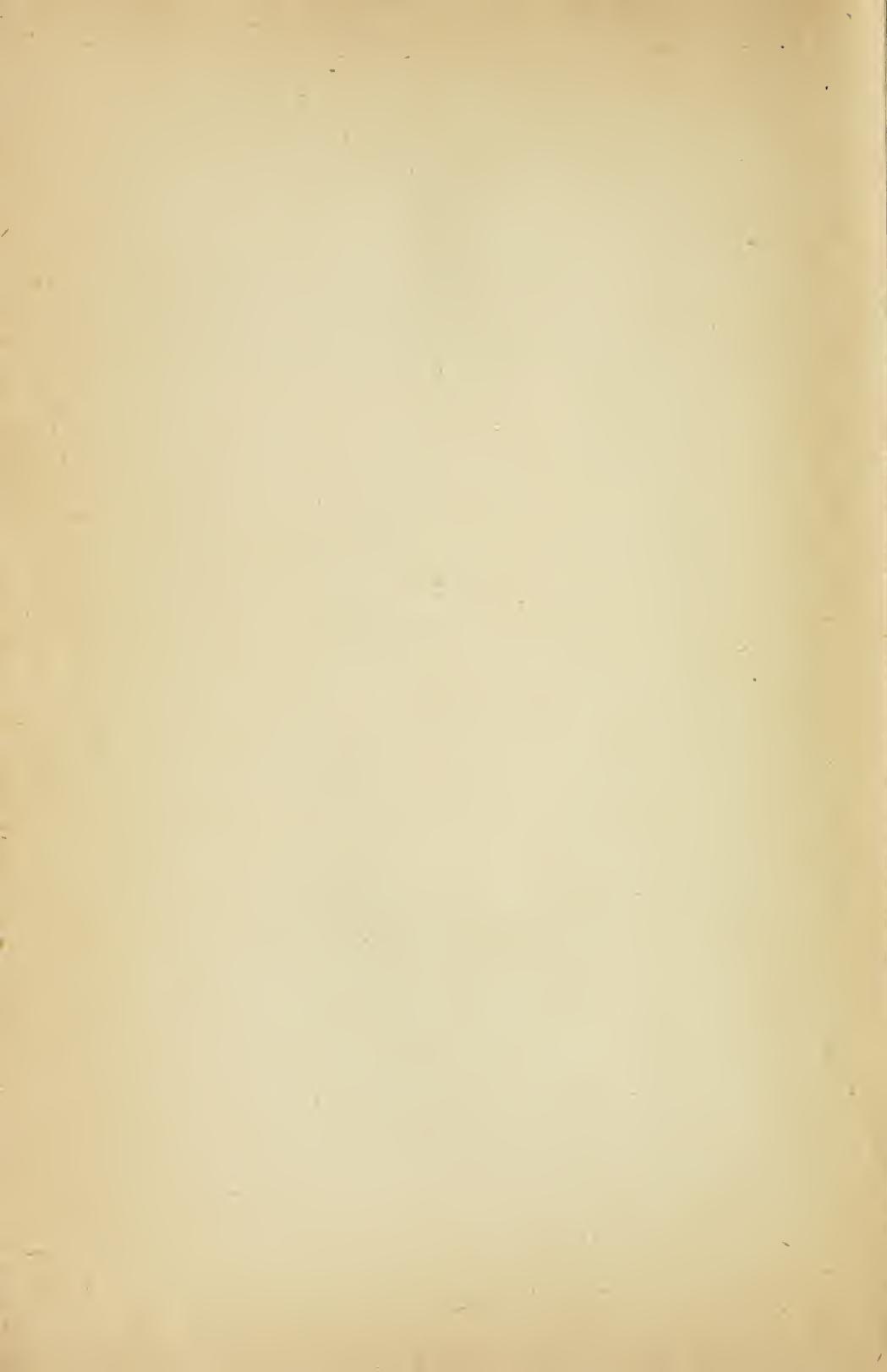


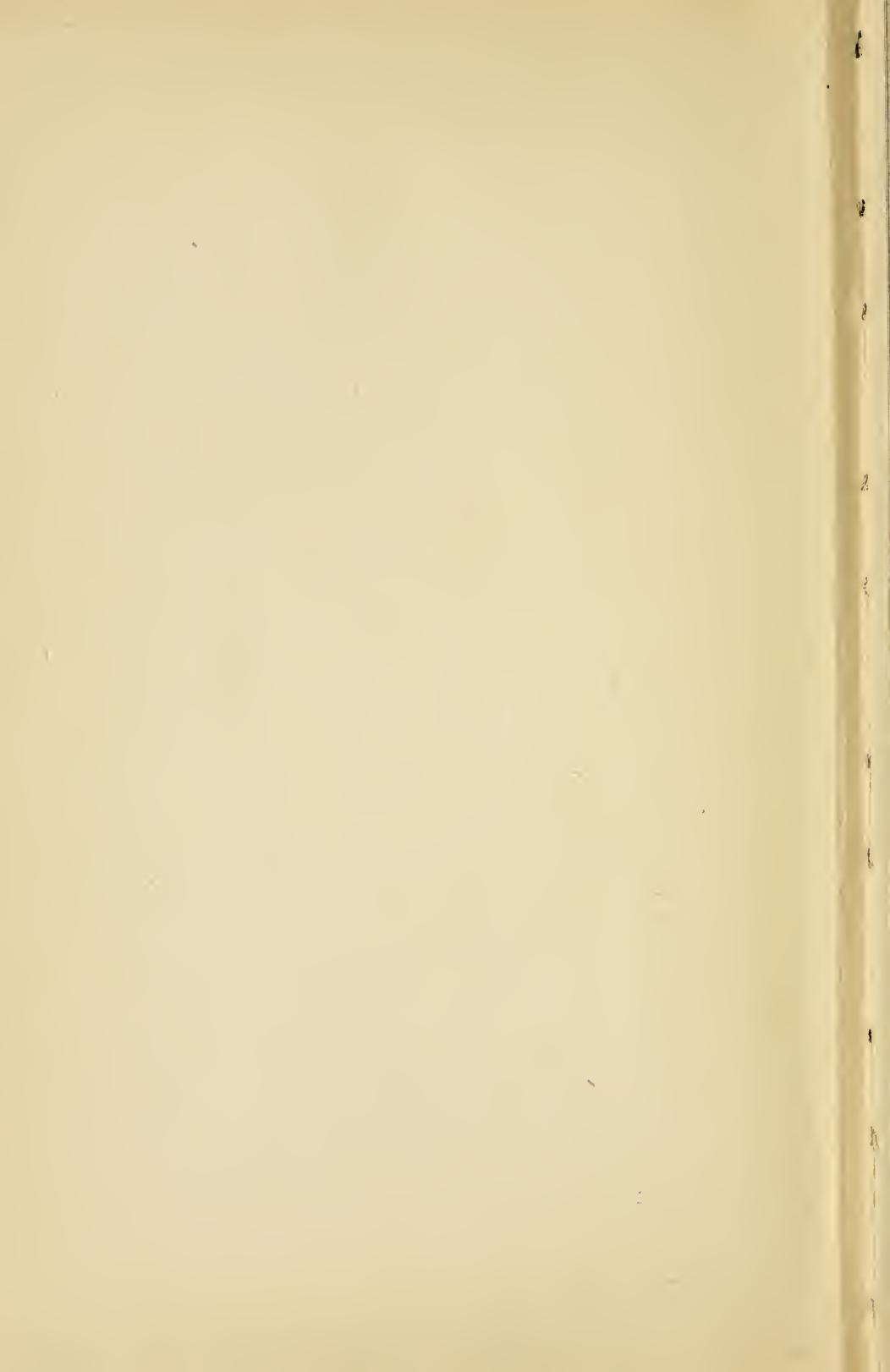
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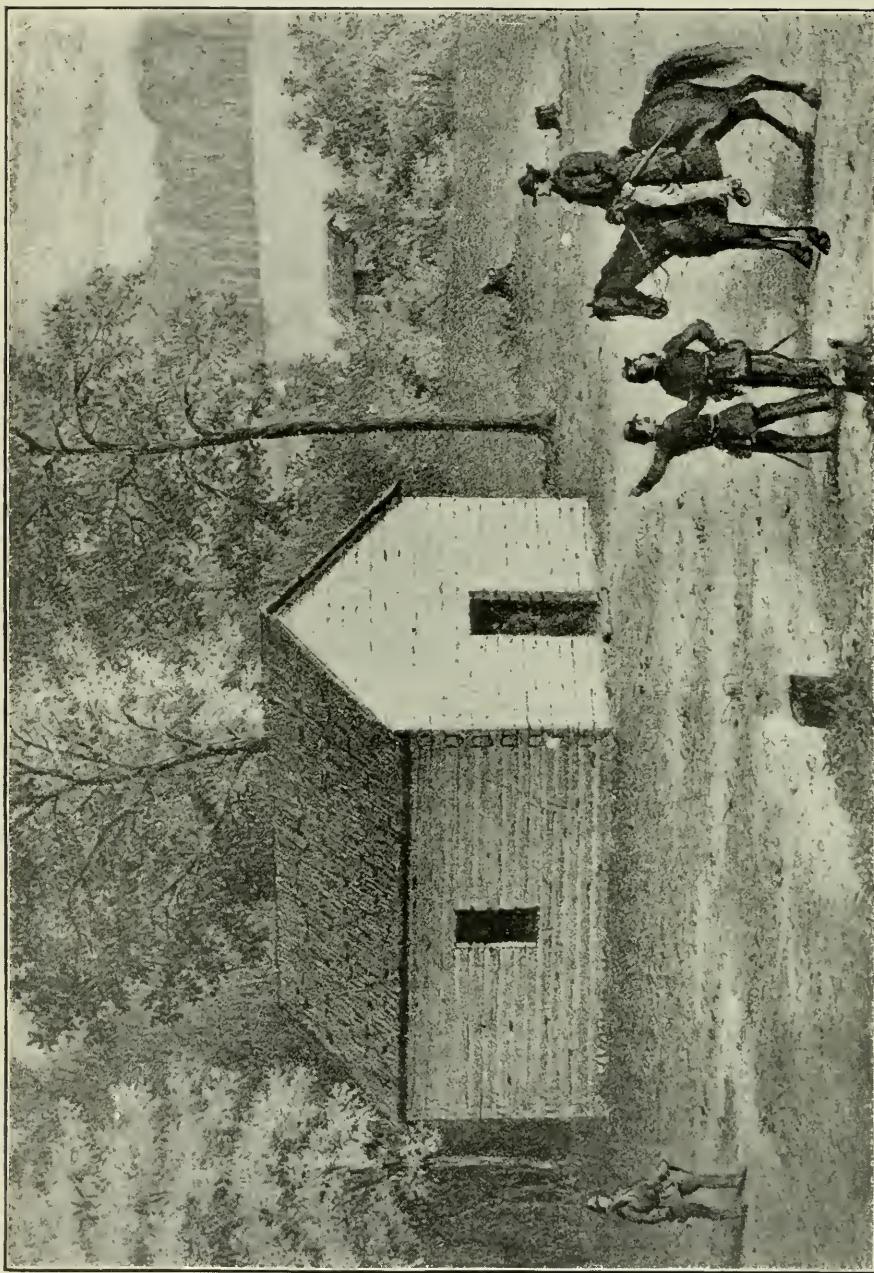
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SHILOH CHURCH.

This photograph was made from a sketch of the original Shiloh Church that stood there at the time of the battle. Shortly after the war it was destroyed, and later replaced by a frame building on the same site but considerably larger than the original.

OHIO
AT
SHILOH

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Ohio, Shiloh battlefield comm

BY
T. J. LINDSEY, WASHINGTON C. H., OHIO
SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION

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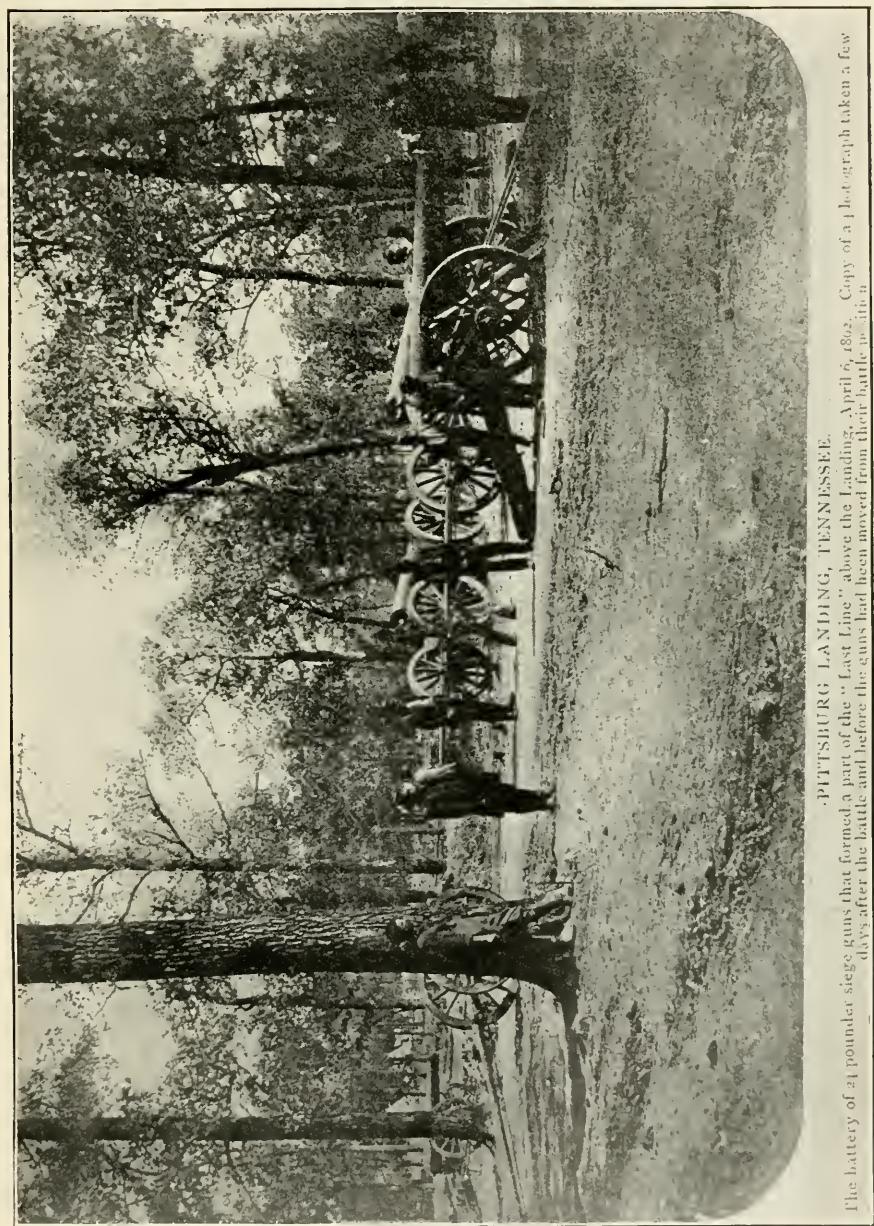
T. J. LINDSEY

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PITTSBURG LANDING, TENNESSEE.

The battery of 21 pounder siege guns that formed a part of the "Last Line" above the Landing, April 6, 1862. Copy of a photograph taken a few days after the battle and before the guns had been moved from their battle position.



WASHINGTON C. H., OHIO, November 15, 1902.

To the Governor of Ohio:

SIR:

The undersigned members of The Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission, appointed by Governor A. S. Bushnell under an Act passed by the General Assembly of Ohio April 25, 1898, and a Supplementary Act thereto passed February 28, 1900, to locate positions of Ohio troops and erect monuments therefor on the battlefield of Shiloh, have the honor to submit a report of their proceedings in pursuance of their duties under said Acts.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MITCHELL, *Chairman,*

T. J. LINDSEY, *Secretary,*

J. S. LAUGHLIN, *Treasurer,*

N. R. PARK,

MILTON TURNER,

Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission.



The Battle of Shiloh.

ITS IMPORTANCE AND BENEFIT TO THE UNION CAUSE.

THE battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, fought on Sunday and Monday, April 6 and 7, 1862, was the first great conflict of the Civil War and one of its most sanguinary.

The events prior and leading up to that great struggle between the North and South are familiar to all readers of American history; yet many wrong impressions have been formed in consequence of the conflicting written statements prompted by the prejudiced opinions of the writers.

The capture of Forts Henry and Donelson had brought the fame of General Grant before the country with so much prominence that in its shadow all others except McClellan's were obscured. While these disasters to the Southern cause had a depressing effect on the people of the South it also nerved them to make greater effort, and they hoped by one tremendous blow to retrieve what they had lost. The North had lapsed into overconfidence and thought that the war would be of short duration; that the fall of Donelson was a disaster from which the Confederacy could not recover. This sentiment not only prevailed among the citizens of the entire North, but also among the soldiers they had sent to subdue the South.

There were many ambitions yet to be satisfied, and many wished for the opportunity to do what Grant had done. These conditions prevented that unanimity of purpose which is essential for military success and a prospect for an early close

of the war; and the renown Grant had gained at Donelson, which Halleck thought belonged to him as the originator of the plans which Grant, as a subordinate, had successfully carried out, developed in Halleck his vindictive disappointment, which he exposed by removing Grant from the head of the Army of the Tennessee, upon a flimsy excuse, at the beginning of the most important campaign yet undertaken. Halleck's ambition was greater than his patriotism, and led him to commit blunders which came near making the victory at Donelson a national disaster.

Nicolay and Hay, in their "Life of Lincoln," thus speak of the condition then existing:

"It is now evident that if the Union forces could have been promptly moved forward in harmonious combination, with the facility which the opening of the Tennessee River afforded them, such an advance might have been made and such strategic points gained and held as would have saved at least an entire year of campaigning and battle in the West. Unfortunately this great advantage was not seized, and in this condition of affairs could not be; and a delay of a fortnight or more enabled the insurgents to renew the confidence and gather the forces to establish another line farther to the south, and again interpose a formidable resistance. One cause of this inefficiency and delay of the Union commander may easily be gleaned from the dispatches interchanged by them within a few days succeeding the fall of Fort Donelson, and which, aside from their military bearings, form an interesting study of human nature. * * * * Under this arrangement was fought the great battle on the Tennessee that Halleck predicted, giving the Union arms a victory, the decisive influence of which was felt throughout the remainder of the war; a success, however, due mainly to the gallantry of the troops, and not to any brilliant generalship of Halleck or his subordinate commanders."

At that time the only policy of Mr. Lincoln was to save the Union, with or without slavery. While it is presumed

that if there had been no slavery there would have been no war, yet the perpetuity of the Union was paramount to all other conditions or questions. A united and intelligent prosecution of the war on the part of the North at that time would have secured the entire line of the Mississippi River, which the scattered and demoralized Confederates were powerless to prevent; and as the slave party were guaranteed protection to their peculiar institution a sentiment for peace would have swept the entire South, the war would have stopped, and the country would have returned to its former unsatisfactory condition. Therefore it appears as though the hand of Providence created a situation to prevent a condition that would prolong the life of this curse to humanity and make the Nation pay a price for its destruction that would blot it for all time from civilization.

The army, under the successor of Grant, General C. F. Smith, moved up the Tennessee River into the very jaws of the Confederacy, with the intention of rendezvousing at Savannah on the east side. Sherman was sent forward on the Yellow Creek expedition for the purpose of destroying railroad communication to the west of Corinth, which was the objective point of the campaign. The high waters made Sherman's mission a failure, and he was compelled to return.

It was reported to General Smith that a more convenient place for disembarking his army was at Pittsburg Landing, ten miles above Savannah, and on the west side of the river, from which direct roads led to Corinth. General Smith, therefore, ordered his troops to concentrate there.

It was General Smith's plan, approved by Halleck, that whatever force he was able to collect at Pittsburg Landing by about the middle of March he was to move at once against Corinth. At that time the Confederates had but few troops there and any considerable force would have found an easy

conquest, and the important railroads at that point would have been in possession of the Union army. The events that followed, preventing the consummation of these plans, seemed at the time too insignificant to be noted.

The headquarters of the army were on a transport in the Tennessee River and General Smith had not yet been to Pittsburg Landing. He wished to give some orders personally to General Lew Wallace and consult him in regard to the advance on Corinth, and ordered his boat to lie alongside of the one on which General Wallace had his headquarters. General Smith, in attempting to jump from one boat to the other, fell and injured his knee severely and to such an extent as to disable him, and he was removed to the Cherry residence in Savannah, which he never left alive.

Halleck was notified of the accident to General Smith, and its serious aspect, and was compelled to reinstate Grant in command, but issued orders in connection to the effect that the contemplated advance on Corinth should be suspended until General Buell with the Army of the Ohio, which was then at Nashville, should join the Army of the Tennessee, and that the latter army should go into camp at Pittsburg Landing pending the arrival of Buell, and also that Grant should make his headquarters at Savannah.

This arrangement gave the Confederates the opportunity to concentrate their scattered forces at Corinth, where, by the first of April, they had an army outnumbering that which was waiting for Buell on the banks of the Tennessee, twenty miles away.

General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was in command at Corinth and was chafing under the vituperation and criticism of the Southern press for the loss of Kentucky and Forts Henry and Donelson, saw his opportunity to recover what had been lost and strike a blow for the Southern cause that

could put the Confederates in a position to become the aggressors, and compel the North to give up all they had gained, and either acknowledge the independence of the South or fight a defensive war.

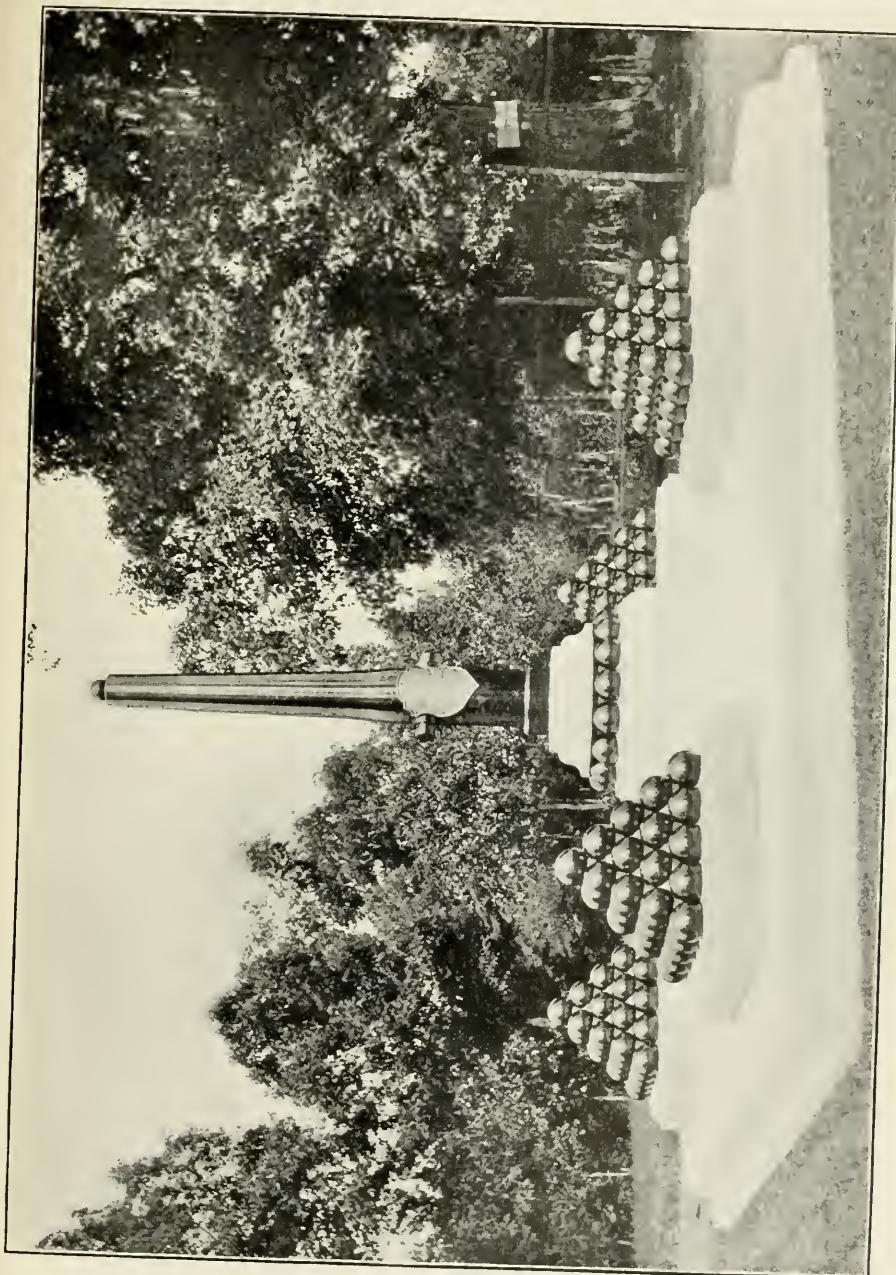
The plans of General Johnston were fully known to only a few of his most intimate officers. They were to strike the army under Grant at Pittsburg Landing before Buell could join him, and the tactics were to force the Union left flank back to the Landing and double the army up in the marshes of Owl Creek, compelling its surrender. This was as far as General Johnston's plans were generally known, but he had also made all arrangements for crossing the Tennessee River and either capture Buell or disperse his army, and, if successful, other scattered forces would be ordered to join him and, there being no organized Federal force in his front that would be able to impede his march to the Ohio River, he would cross and transfer the seat of war to the North.

Had these plans been successfully executed (and from the Confederate side they appeared feasible) and had not General Johnston lost his life in the first day's battle, and had he succeeded in destroying the Army of the Tennessee, it is not difficult now to realize what the result might have been upon the destiny of our country.

The Confederacy had already been recognized and had the friendship of some of the nations of Europe, and there were others undecided and waiting to see which would prove the stronger side, and whose cause they would then be ready to espouse, and a Union disaster and Confederate success of such magnitude would not only have brought general recognition, but also such aid as would have opened the blockaded ports of the South and in the end established the Southern Confederacy.

An eminent Southern writer has said "The South never

smiled after Shiloh." Its yellow soil had drank their best blood, and it was there their fondest hopes were buried; it was there that they for the first time realized that Southern chivalry and dash had met its equal in Northern valor and endurance; it was the beginning of the war and also the beginning of the end of the war—for the ghost of Appomattox was ever after with them.



GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON MONUMENT.

There are five monuments of this kind erected on the Park, one for each General Officer who was killed. Those of the Union Army are Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, Col. Everett Peabody and Col. Julius Raith; of the Confederate Army, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and Gen. Aliley H. Gladden. These monuments stand on the spot where each of these officers received his death wound.



The Shiloh National Military Park.

IN 1895 Congress passed the bill introduced by General Henderson of Iowa, making the Shiloh battlefield a National Military Park, and placing the whole matter in charge of the Secretary of War. A National Commission was appointed representing the Federal and the Confederate armies that engaged in the battle. This Commission has charge of the work of construction.

The governors of the States whose troops were engaged in the battle on either day were requested by the National Commission to recommend to their various legislatures the enactment of the necessary laws, so that the individual States could cooperate with the national authorities in the erection of monuments, tablets, and other appropriate memorials, to perpetuate in an enduring manner the heroic bravery of the men who fought on this bloody field for what they thought to be right—a nation's tribute to American valor.

Of the Northern States, Illinois had the greatest number, represented by twenty-seven regiments of infantry, ten batteries of artillery, and six organizations of cavalry; however cavalry was not used to any great extent by either army in this battle. Ohio came second, with twenty-four regiments of infantry, four batteries of artillery and three battalions of cavalry.

At the date of the dedication of the Ohio monuments, Illinois and Ohio were the only States that had their monuments erected, but Illinois yet has a cavalry and a fine state

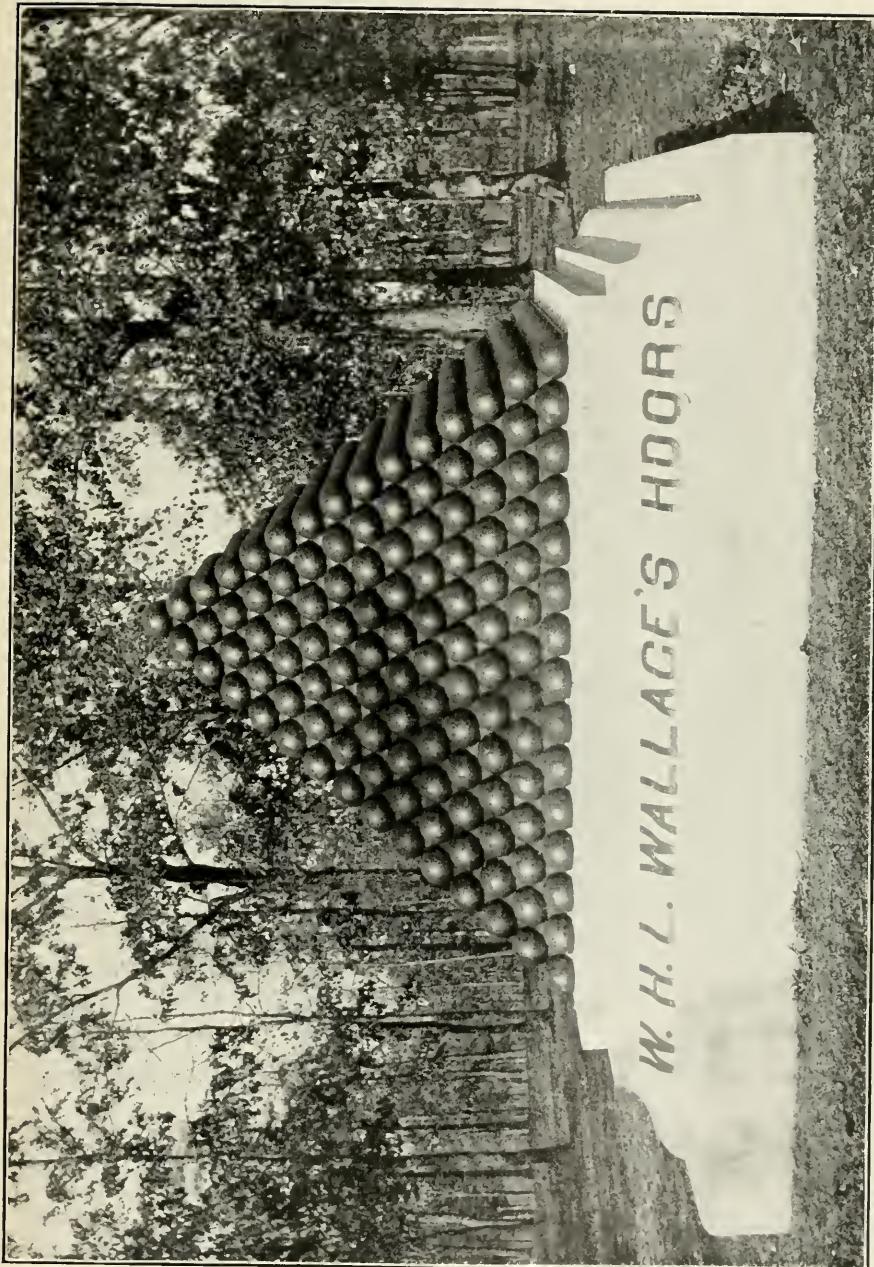
monument to be placed in the Park. Iowa has made provision for eleven regimental monuments and a fine state monument costing not less than \$25,000. Indiana has also provided for all its troops. Wisconsin, Michigan and Nebraska follow, but with a less number of organizations; yet what they had are liberally provided for. Pennsylvania had one regiment in the second day's battle, and has put up a \$5,000 monument for it.

Of the Southern States Tennessee had the greatest number of troops in the battle, and as the Park is in their territory it is presumed that they will be the first of the Southern States to join the States of the North in this national memorial to the soldiers of the North and South.

The Government has secured about 3,700 acres of land for the Park, which practically takes all the fighting ground of both days' battle. Workmen have been employed for several years past to grub out underbrush and to perform other kinds of labor, the object being to restore the battlefield to as nearly the same condition as possible at the time of the battle.

The fine boulevards which have been constructed are splendid specimens of engineering skill. These roadways lead to every point of interest in the Park. Metal signs and tablets give the visitor all necessary information, so that there is no necessity for guides. The Government puts in all the foundations without cost to the States, thereby securing proper and lasting structures on which all monuments will stand. When complete the Shiloh National Park will be the most beautiful and interesting of any so far constructed, and everything that can add to its beauty or interests is being done.

The National Commission appointed by the Secretary of War were Colonel Cornelius Cadle, of Cincinnati; Major D. W. Reed, of Evanston, Ill.; Major-General Don Carlos Buell, Colonel R. F. Looney, of Memphis; and Captain James W.



A Shell Monument like this has been built by the National Shiloh Commission at the place where the headquarters of each Division Commander of the Army of the Tennessee was located. They were Major Gen. John A. McClellan, Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, Brig. Gen. S. A. Hurbut, Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman and Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss.

Irwin, of Savannah, Tenn. Colonel Cadle is Chairman and represents the Army of the Tennessee; General Buell the Army of the Ohio; Colonel Looney and Captain Irwin the Confederate Army. Major Reed is the historian. Mr. Atwell Thompson is engineer in charge, and he also constructed the roads in Chickamauga Park.

Since the first organization of the Commission two of its members have died—General Buell and Colonel Looney. Major J. H. Ashcraft, of Paducah, was appointed in place of General Buell, and Colonel Josiah Patterson, of Memphis, to succeed Colonel Looney.

The National Commission at present consists of Colonel Cadle, Chairman, Colonel Josiah Patterson and Major J. H. Asheraft. Major D. W. Reed is the secretary and historian, and Captain Irwin agent for the purchase of lands, the two latter not being members of the Commission so far as the executive part of the duties are concerned.

The business relations of the Ohio Commission with the National have been most pleasant. No disagreements or other unpleasantness to mar our personal relations, which are of the warmest character, have occurred, and as the work of the Ohio Commission has been completed, and as we clasp their hands in a farewell in severing our business obligations, we will always remember with the keenest pleasure these friends we met on the field of Shiloh.

Historical Sketch

OF EACH OHIO ORGANIZATION PRIOR TO THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

THE following short historical sketches are given of each organization that is represented by a monument in the Shiloh Park. These have been principally taken from "Ohio in the War." The services of each are only given up to the Battle of Shiloh. The photo-engravings of the monuments give the fronts of each, and the inscriptions which appear on them are in raised letters and can be easily read. Where the name of more than one officer appears in connection with the regiment or brigade it denotes that each had command of the organization in some part of the battle. The historical inscription or legend is cut in sunken letters on the back of each monument. This is given at the close of the historical sketches.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

GENERAL U. S. GRANT, COMMANDING.

20th Infantry.

THIS regiment was organized in May, 1861, for the three months' service, and was reorganized at Camp King near Covington, Kentucky, on the 21st day of October, 1861. Its commander, Colonel Charles Whittlesey, was a graduate of West Point, and for some years preceding the war was an eminent engineer and geologist, residing much of the time in the region of Lake Superior. He supervised and carried toward completion the defenses of Cincinnati, which were commenced back of Covington by General O. M. Mitchell while there, and mainly under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Price. The members of the regiment were imbued with that soldierly spirit which adhered to them through all the vicissitudes of their field service. During the winters of 1861 and 1862 the regiment was employed in guarding batteries in the rear of Covington and Newport. Four companies were sent during the winter into an insurrectionary district, near Warsaw, Kentucky, and on the 11th of February, 1862, the entire regiment, with the exception of Company K, embarked on steamers for the Cumberland River.

The 20th arrived at Fort Donelson on the evening of February 14, and was under fire to some extent during the 15th.

It marched to the extreme right of the army, was placed in reserve, and was compelled to stand a severe test in seeing crowds of stragglers falling back from the front, and in being forced to hear their wild reports of disaster and defeat. But notwithstanding these discouragements the regiment passed through its first battle with credit. After the surrender of the Fort the 20th was sent north in charge of prisoners and became scattered all over the land. By the middle of March seven companies had been brought together and they proceeded up the Tennessee River on the expedition to Yellow Creek. On their return from this expedition they went into camp near Crump's Landing and were attached to the 3d Brigade, commanded by Colonel Whittlesey, and the 3d Division of the Army of the Tennessee, under command of General Lewis Wallace. The regiment was engaged in the second day's battle of Shiloh on the extreme right of the army.

The monument erected for the 20th stands in the Smith field facing south of west, and about two hundred yards north of McDowell's headquarters.

The inscription on the rear of the monument reads as follows:

"This regiment was engaged Northwest of Jones's field at 8 a. m., April 7, 1862. It then supported the left of the Division until about noon, when it returned to the extreme right of the Army and was engaged here from 2 to 3 p. m.

"It had present for duty, officers and men, 491. Its loss was 1 man killed; 1 officer and 18 men wounded; total 20."





22d Infantry.

THIS regiment was one of the offshoots of the appointment of Major-General John C. Fremont to the command of the Western Department. Its place of organization was at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo. Although officered by Ohio men, and its ranks filled mainly from that State, it was organized originally under the name of the "13th Missouri Volunteer Infantry," and mustered into the service, November 5, 1861. It started to the field as a Missouri regiment, on January 26, 1862, with the Colonel, three other field officers, and eight of the Captains from Ohio.

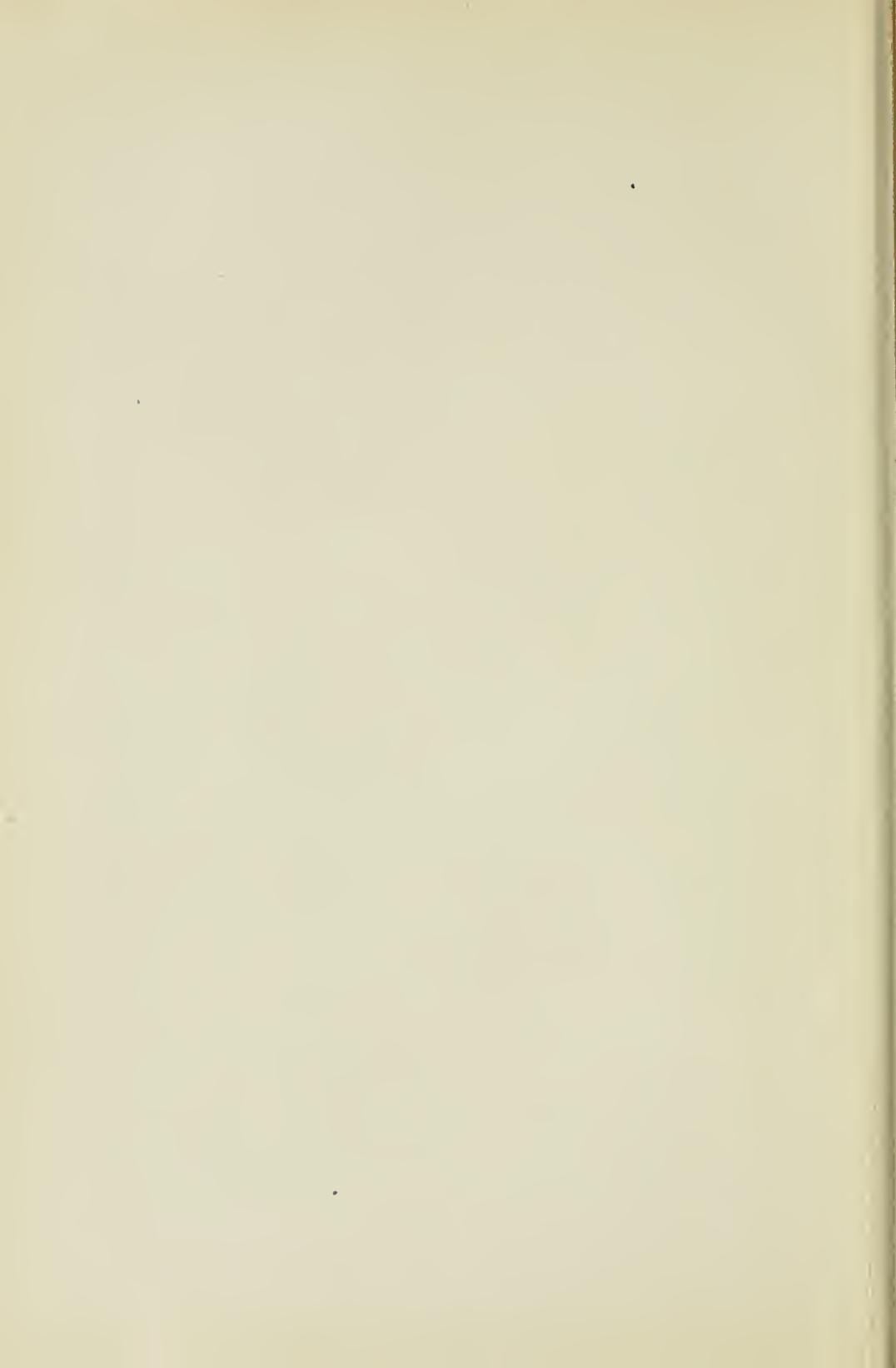
On January 26, 1862, it proceeded to Cairo, Ill., reporting to Brigadier-General U. S. Grant, then commanding that district. At Cairo it was met by orders to proceed to Smithland, Ky., reporting to Colonel Lauman, commanding that port. On its arrival at Smithland the men had barely time to get camp and garrison equipage to the place selected for their camp, when orders came to prepare three days' rations and march in light order to support a cavalry reconnaissance then in progress toward Fort Henry. This movement was made on the 31st of January.

After marching nearly two days the cavalry force was met on its return, and the next morning the regiment started back to Smithland. This march was the first experience of the regiment in field service, and, owing to a sudden change of weather from summer to winter, its initiation was quite severe.

Orders were found awaiting the regiment at Smithland to proceed by transports up the Tennessee River, as a part of

the investing force against Fort Henry. It was found, however, on its arrival near Fort Henry, that General Grant was already in possession and was busily engaged in organizing the army for an attack at Fort Donelson. In the organization of this force the 13th Missouri was brigaded in General C. F. Smith's Division. In the first attack the position of the regiment was near the left of the line, and as the heavy fighting took place on the right, they were not exposed to much danger. On February 15, when General Smith assaulted the enemy's works on the right, the regiment was in position near the center, two miles from the point of assault. Receiving orders to report at once to the left, the men dropped everything but their arms and ammunition and reported on the "double quick" to the General. Night found the regiment in a position to support Lauman's Brigade. During the night orders came directing the regiment to prepare for storming the batteries at daybreak of the ensuing morning. The dawn found the regiment in front of Lauman's advanced position. Everything was in readiness for the signal to charge, but the enemy's batteries were strangely silent. Presently the white flag, denoting the surrender, was seen floating from the principal works. After occupying the Fort for a few days orders were received to proceed to Clarksville, thence to Nashville and thence back to Clarksville. From there the next move was to Pittsburg Landing, arriving there on March 20. At the time of the battle of Shiloh the numerical force of the regiment was five hundred and thirty-eight officers and men. On July 7, 1862, the Secretary of War issued an order transferring the 13th Missouri to the State of Ohio, to be named the 22d Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Shiloh the regiment was in McArthur's 2d Brigade, which was a part of the 2d Division, commanded by General W. H. L. Wallace, Army of the Tennessee.





The monument erected for this regiment stands about two hundred yards in front of Marsh's Brigade Camp, and a short distance west of the 46th Ohio monument.

The inscription on the reverse side of the monument reads as follows:

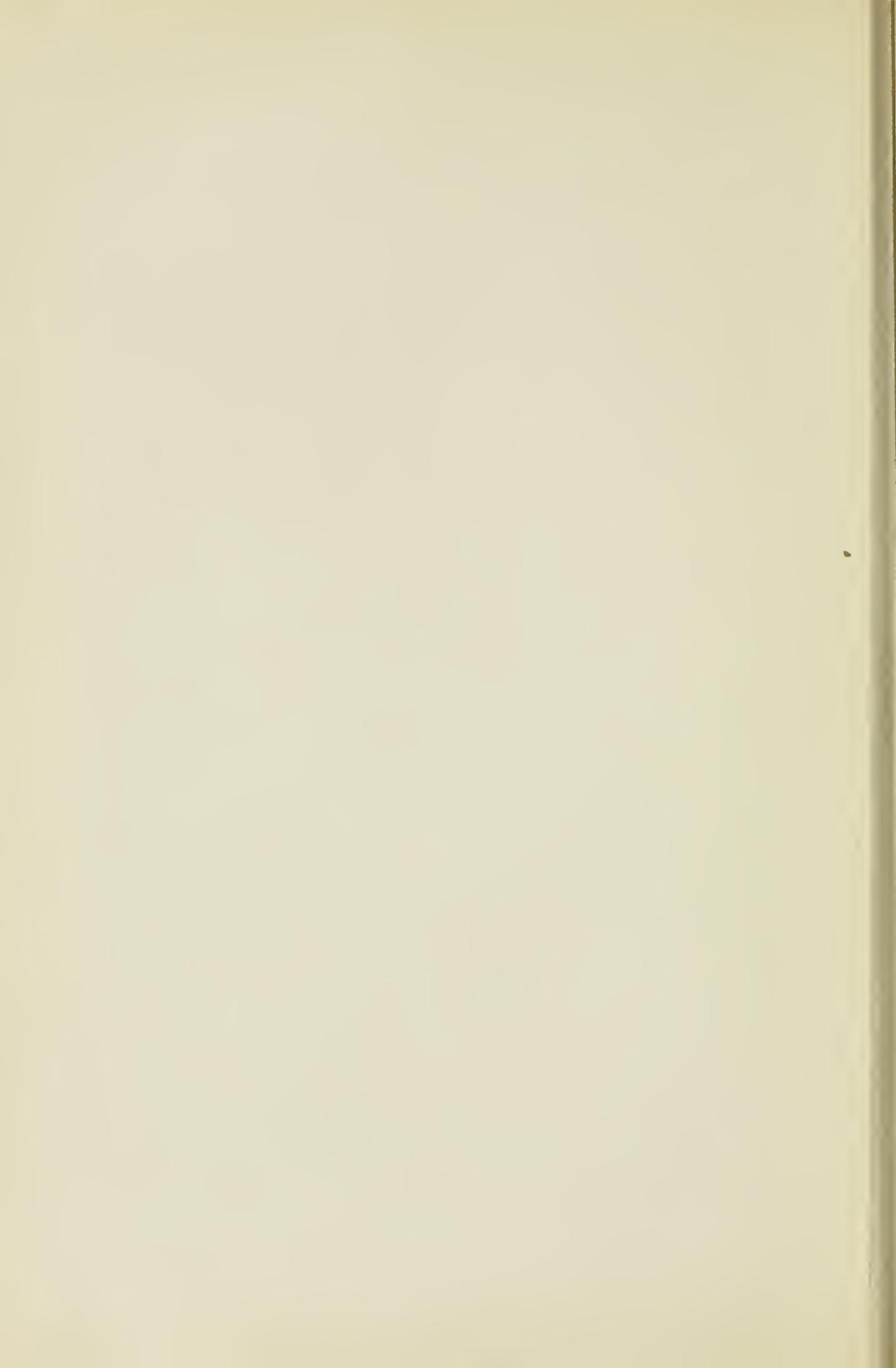
"This regiment was detached from its brigade and ordered to support General Sherman. It became engaged here about 11 a. m., April 6, 1862. It was driven back to Jones's field, rallied and returned to this place, where it was engaged until 2 p. m. It had present for duty, officers and men, 538.

"Its loss was 10 men killed; 3 officers and 67 men wounded; 1 man missing; total 81."

46th Infantry.

THIS regiment was recruited at Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, in the month of September, and was organized on October 16, 1861. It was sent to the field from Camp Chase on February 18, 1862, with an aggregate of 975 men, and on the 22d it reported at Paducah, Kentucky. It was brigaded with the 6th Iowa and 40th Illinois, and was attached to the 5th Division, commanded by General Sherman. The regiment embarked for the Upper Tennessee on the 6th of March, and arrived at Savannah on the 8th. It remained there four days, when the Grand Army arrived, and on the morning of the 14th the fleet reached Pittsburg Landing, which the Confederates had abandoned. A detail of the 46th was the first organized body of troops to disembark. The regiment was posted a short distance to the right of Shiloh Church, and remained there until the battle. While the regiment was at Savannah a number of recruits were enlisted from among the loyal citizens of that vicinity. On Saturday, April 5, Companies B and K were on picket. During the night the enemy was feeling the lines constantly, and at daylight his column could be seen deploying in the distance. At sunrise a Confederate cavalry officer emerged from the woods within thirty yards of the picket line and checked his horse. He stood for a moment in seeming composure, and then inquired, "Are these Union pickets?" He was told they were, and was ordered to come up. He attempted to turn his horse again into the woods, and in an instant the rifle of Sergeant Glenn of





Company K emptied its deadly contents into his brain; but before the sun had set the Sergeant, too, lay stark and stiff on the bloody field. The 46th did valiant service in the battle and in consequence was one of the heavy losers.

The 46th was under the command of Colonel Thomas Worthington, who was a graduate of West Point and was one of the few officers who appreciated the perilous position of the Union army at Pittsburg Landing. Before the battle of Shiloh he repeatedly urged his superior officers to entrench for the purpose of repelling an attack which he predicted would be made before the arrival of Buell. His suggestions were treated with contempt by both Grant and Sherman, and if the word had been coined at that time he would have been dubbed a "crank" by these Generals. General Sherman in his memoirs thus speaks of Colonel Worthington in part as follows: "Among my colonels I had a strange character—Thomas Worthington, Colonel of the 46th Ohio. He was a graduate of West Point of the class of 1827; was, therefore, older than General Halleck, General Grant, or myself, and claimed to know more about war than all of us put together." Events proved, at least so far as the situation at Pittsburg Landing was concerned, that the Colonel did know more than either or all of the Generals named. And the splendid fighting done by the 46th on the first day at Shiloh is also proof that their Colonel knew something about the art of war. After the close of the battle on the second day, and no one knew what the next day might bring forth, Colonel Worthington had his men make a line of works in front of their camp. These works can be seen today almost in perfect condition, and are a grim reminder of what might have been had the advice of Colonel Worthington been heeded.

The monument erected for this regiment stands about one hundred yards in front of where McAllisters Battery Camp

was located. Of the wounded given below seventeen are known to have died from the effects of their wounds shortly after the battle.

The inscription on the rear of the monument reads as follows:

"This regiment fell back from its camp and defended this position, where it did its most severe fighting from about noon until 2 p. m., April 6, 1862. It had present for duty, officers and men, 701.

"Its loss was 2 officers and 35 men killed; 4 officers and 181 men wounded; 24 men missing; total 246."

48th Infantry.

THIS regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, in October, 1861, where it remained until February 17, 1862, when it was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, arriving there February 19. The regiment went into camp and received its arms there of Austrian muskets. It performed picket and camp duty until the 6th of March, when it was ordered up the Tennessee River with its Division, the Fifth, commanded by General Sherman. The regiment arrived at Savannah, Tennessee, on March 11, where it remained until the 14th, when Sherman's Division was ordered up the river on the Yellow Creek campaign, for the purpose of cutting railroad communication with Corinth. The movement was a failure on account of the streams, which had become impassable from the long and heavy rains. The division fell back down the river to Pittsburg Landing, where the regiment disembarked after a confinement of twelve days on a steamboat. On the 21st day of March the regiment was ordered to camp about one hundred rods in the rear of Shiloh Church, and about two hundred yards from Shiloh Branch. The regiment was in the Fourth Brigade, which was composed of the 48th, 70th and 72d Ohio, commanded by Colonel R. P. Buckland of the 72d. On April 3 the brigade was ordered on a reconnoissance about five miles on the road leading to Corinth. As there were indications that the enemy was near they were formed in line of battle and two companies of the 48th were sent forward as skirmishers, and were soon engaged with the enemy's cavalry;

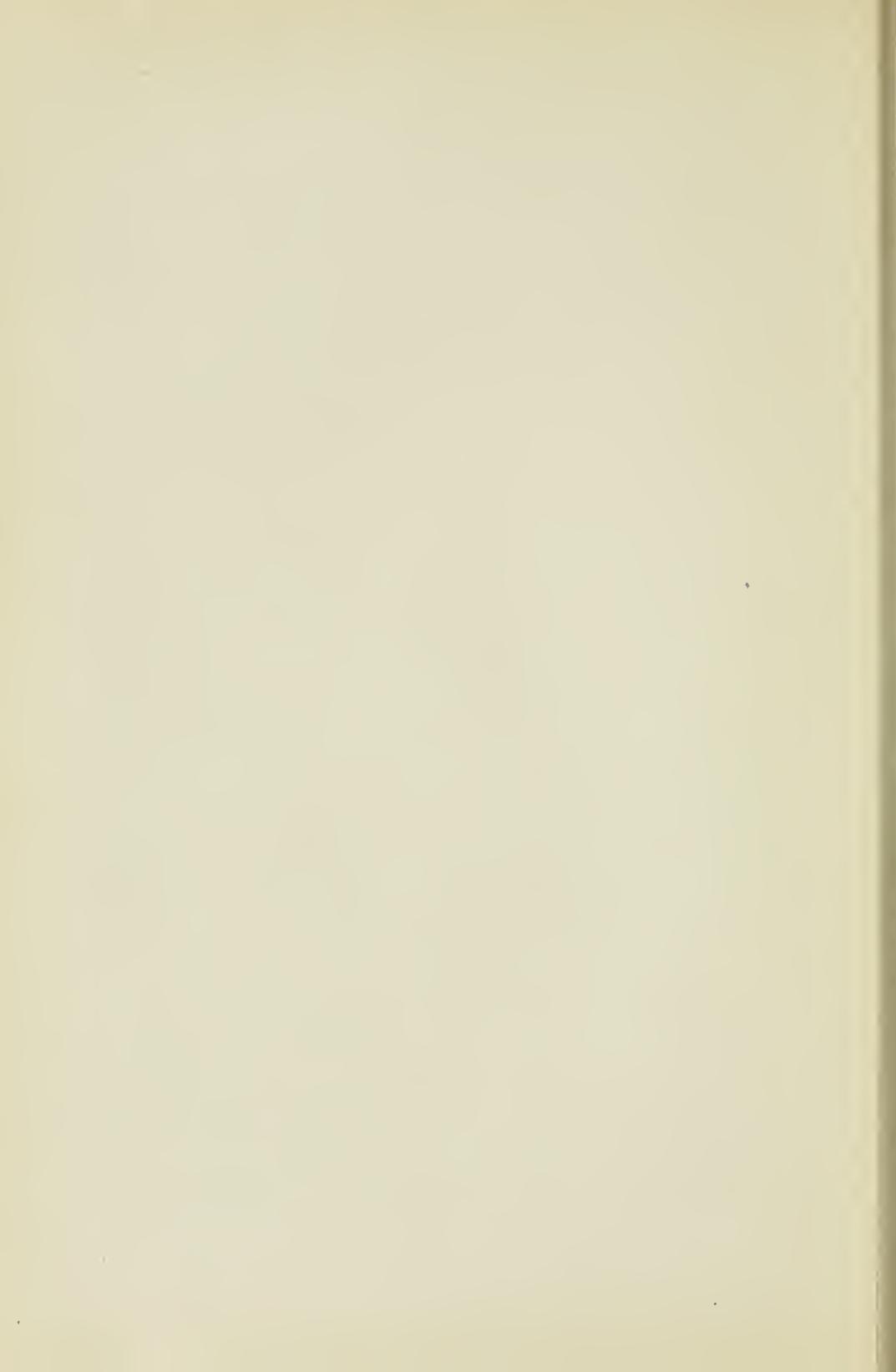
but as orders were strict "*not to be drawn into battle*," the skirmishers fell back to the brigade, which returned to their camps. On the next day, April 4, at about 2 p. m., the left of the 48th picket line was attacked by cavalry and eight of the 70th Ohio taken prisoners, together with Lieutenant Greer of the 48th, who was on Colonel Buckland's staff. The brigade was hurried to the picket line and formed in line of battle, but the enemy had retired after losing several, killed and wounded. Saturday, April 5, passed quietly until about 5 o'clock p. m., when another alarm was sounded, calling the brigade in line of battle again, but nothing of moment occurred. These frequent alarms did not seem to impress the commanding officers of the army as of any importance, and while General Sherman was quietly sleeping in his tent on the night of April 5 the enemy was forming a line of battle, 25,000 strong, less than two miles away, and of which he was totally unconscious. At the opening of the battle on Sunday morning, April 6, the 48th was in line, ready to receive the enemy.

The monument for the 48th stands two hundred yards in front of center of their camp, on the edge of a field which slopes to Shiloh Branch, and a short distance west of Shiloh Church. In the list of wounded appearing in the inscription on the monument, 18 were mortally wounded and died from the effects of their wounds shortly after the battle.

The inscription on the reverse side of the monument reads as follows:

"This regiment was engaged here from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m., April 6, 1862. Its loss was 1 officer and 11 men killed; 3 officers and 70 men wounded; 2 officers and 16 men missing; total 103."





53d Infantry.

THIS regiment was authorized by Governor Dennison, September 6, 1861, and the rendezvous established at Jackson, Ohio. The organization was completed in January, 1862, and the regiment was ordered to prepare for the field.

On the 16th of February the regiment embarked on a steamboat at Portsmouth, Ohio, and proceeding to Paducah, Kentucky, reported to General W. T. Sherman; was assigned to the Third Brigade of Sherman's Division. The regiment moved with its division on transports up the Tennessee River to Savannah, and remaining there one day started with the expedition to Yellow Creek, the object being to cut the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The expedition failed on account of the high waters prevailing at that time. Upon their return they were disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, where General C. F. Smith was then concentrating the Army of the Tennessee for the purpose of moving on to Corinth. They went with Sherman's Division on its reconnoissance to Monterey, ten miles from Pittsburg Landing, on the road to Corinth. But finding no enemy they returned the next day and the regiment was assigned to a camp in the Ray field, a short distance southwest from Shiloh Church, and on the opposite side of Shiloh Branch. On account of being confined so long on transports, sickness increased very rapidly until not more than half the officers and men were fit for duty.

The 53d has been much criticised about their conduct in the first day's battle of Shiloh. They were unfortunate in having an arrant coward for a colonel, who at first sight of the enemy deserted his men, crying to them "Save yourselves,"

and he was seen no more until the battle was over. There are mitigating circumstances connected with the disordered condition of this regiment on that Sunday morning, besides the example of their colonel. The officers in command of the Union army did not anticipate that a battle would be fought there until they saw the heavy columns of the enemy bearing down on them on the morning of April 6. It was then too late to correct previous mistakes. One of the mistakes was the manner in which the encampment of the troops was placed. We will speak here only of the camp of the 53d. It was isolated from other troops and in a position wholly untenable if attacked by any considerable force, and under the circumstances as they occurred the place could not have been held by three or four times the number of the 53d. It must also be remembered that this regiment was a new one, had never heard the whistle of a hostile bullet nor seen an armed enemy until they so unexpectedly appeared in their front on that Sunday morning. If their Colonel had led them back across Shiloh Branch and taken a position to the left of Waterhouse's battery, where they ought to have been, there is little question but that they would have acquitted themselves with honor. The regiment did good service after Shiloh, which proves they were not wholly to blame. Their Colonel was cashiered for cowardice after the battle and their other field officers promoted, so that it is conclusive that the authorities placed the whole blame on their Colonel.

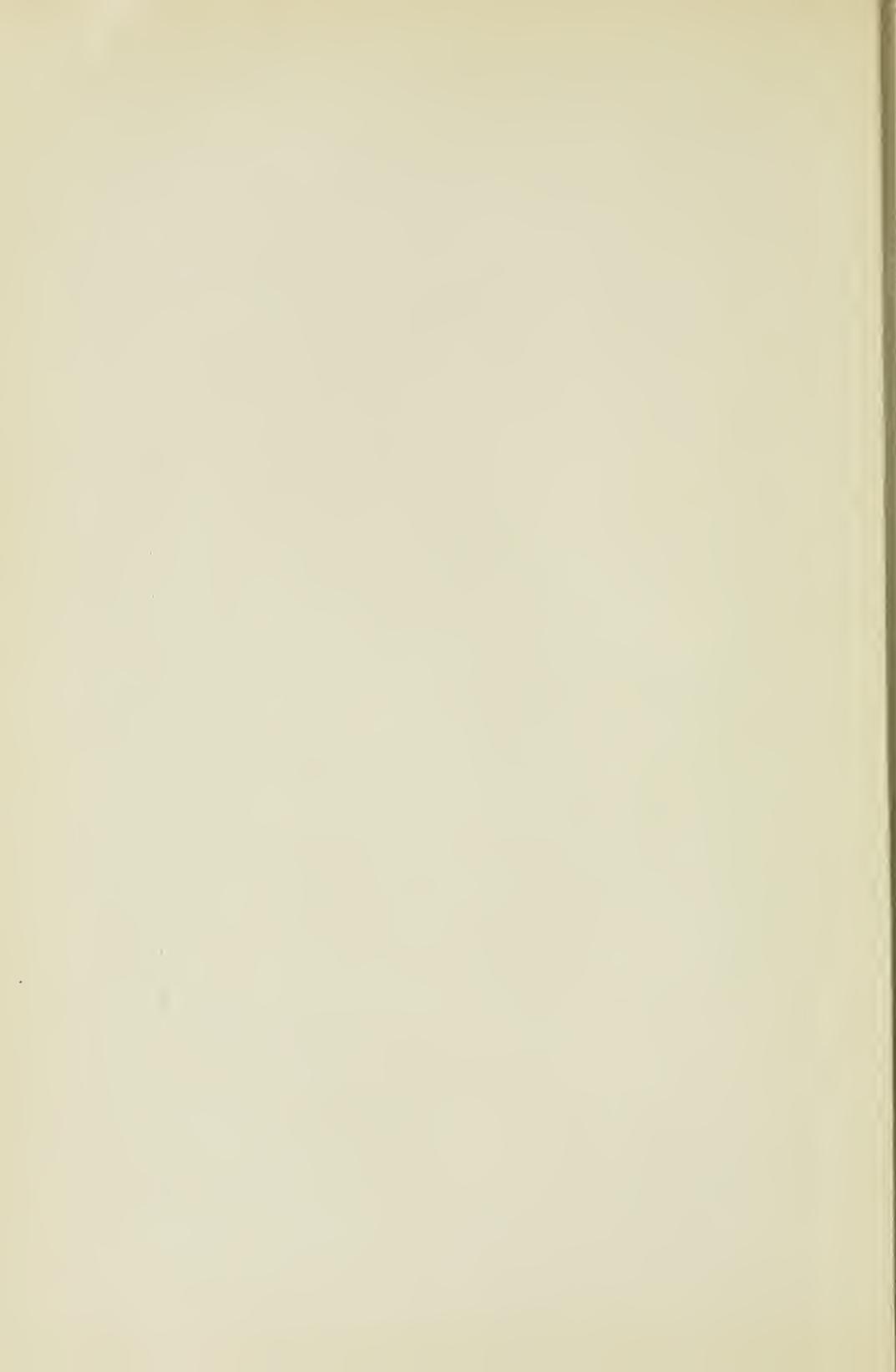
The monument for this regiment stands in the center of their camp in the Ray field.

The inscription on the rear of the monument reads as follows:

"This regiment formed here at 8 a. m., April 6, 1862, but soon fell back across the ravine in the rear. Its loss was 9 men killed; 1 officer and 32 men wounded; 2 men missing; total 44."

O.H.S

534 INFANTRY
COMMANDER
COL. J. J. APPEL
12 CO. 534 INFANTRY
JOUBERT'S 2D REGIMENT
SHERMAN'S 1ST DIVISION
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE



54th Infantry (Zouaves).

THIS regiment was recruited the latter part of the summer of 1861 from the counties of Allen, Auglaize, Butler, Cuyahoga, Fayette, Green, Hamilton, Logan and Preble. It rendezvoused at Camp Dennison, where it was organized and drilled during the fall and winter of 1861. On February 17, 1862, the regiment went to the front with an aggregate of about 800 men. It joined General Sherman at Paducah, Kentucky, February 20, and was assigned to the 2d Brigade with the 71st Ohio and 55th Illinois of Sherman's Division. It participated in the advance on Columbus, Kentucky, then known as the "Gibraltar of the West." It remained in Columbus after the evacuation for three days, then it returned to Paducah, and on the 6th of March took transports and went up the Tennessee River. It was part of Sherman's force on the Yellow Creek expedition; on its return it disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, and went into camp about one-half mile to the left of Prentiss' Division, on the Hamburg Road and near its crossing of Lick Creek. While in camp it was on several reconnoitering expeditions toward Corinth, reaching at one time within nine miles of that place. The members of the regiment were mostly young men, the average age being but eighteen years. It formed the extreme left of the Union army on Sunday, and first day of Shiloh, and with the 55th Illinois, without artillery and totally isolated from any support whatever, succeeded in holding the right wing of the Confederate

army at bay until their ammunition was exhausted, which was 2 o'clock p. m. Colonel Thomas Kilby Smith of the 54th commanded the brigade during the battle. Four companies of the regiment were detached before the battle opened on the Federal left for the purpose of preventing the enemy's cavalry from getting in the rear, leaving six companies with less than 300 men with the 55th Illinois to face the entire brigade of General Chalmers. Its losses were more than fifty percent. In the list of wounded given below twelve are known to have died shortly after the battle from the effects of their wounds. A number of those marked missing were afterwards found to have been killed, wounded or captured.

Among others who joined the Ohio delegation on June 6, 1902, at the dedication of the monuments were Walter George Smith, a prominent attorney of Philadelphia, and his two brothers, W. B. Duncan Smith and Thomas Kilby Smith. These gentlemen are the sons of the late General Thomas Kilby Smith, who was Colonel of the 54th Ohio at Shiloh, and after Colonel Stuart received his wound in the first day's battle Colonel Smith took command of the brigade, which he handled with so much skill and ability as to gain the warmest praise of his superior officers. This was the first visit of the Messrs. Smith to the field where their father's great reputation as a soldier was first made.

The monument for this regiment stands twenty-five yards south of where their dead were buried and near center of their line of battle, and due east about six hundred yards from Stuart's headquarters.

The inscription on the rear of the monument reads as follows:

"This regiment with six of its companies at this place and four companies 300 yards to the left defended the position on extreme left of Union Army from 11.30 a. m. to 2





p. m., April 6, 1862. Its loss was 2 officers and 23 men killed; 5 officers and 128 men wounded; 32 men missing; total 190.

KILLED.

Co. A.	Ezra J. Latham, Nahum Chesley, William Holcomb, Louis Stirtz.	Co. D.	W. H. H. Shockey, John E. Lusk, Joseph McTaggart, William Northup.
Co. B.	Franklin B. Adams, Jas. M. Castleman, Francis V. Hale, Henry King, Allen H. Lowe.	Co. E.	James Potter. Capt. P. Bertram, Edward Moon, Samuel Carl, Frank Oberniger.
Co. C.	2d. Lt. G. DeCharm, Thos. N. Dowden, Fergus Mitchell, John Caplin, Jason Randall.	Co. G.	Albert Black, John Ferguson.

56th Infantry.

THE organization of this regiment was undertaken at a very unpropitious time for the raising of recruits. The country around Portsmouth, Ohio, had been well drained of men already, and few seemed left among whom to operate; but the officers, nothing daunted, determined to fill up the ranks. After much solicitation the order was given to organize the regiment. On October 8, 1861, the camp was organized at Portsmouth and the officers went vigorously to work raising recruits. Men came in steadily but not rapidly. By December 12, with the utmost labor, the regiment was filled to the minimum number. The transition from the civil life to the soldier's camp, and the miserable winter weather of that year, began to tell upon the health of the men. Measles appeared among the recruits and some two hundred and fifty cases occurred within a few days, which, although it did not kill, at once rendered them unfit for the spring campaign and eventually laid many of them in soldiers' graves.

On February 10, 1862, orders were received to report at Paducah, Kentucky, and on the 12th the regiment took its departure on transports for its destination. The morning of the 16th of February found the regiment in line before the rifle pits of Fort Donelson assisting our victorious troops to receive the surrender of that post. After many changes the 56th was brigaded with the 20th, 76th and 78th Ohio, under Colonel Chas. R. Wood, and attached to the 3d Division under General Lew Wallace. About the middle of March it moved to Pitts-

burg Landing, where the Union forces were being concentrated. The 56th arrived on the 17th day of March and went into camp with its division at Crump's Landing, five miles below Pittsburg Landing. Sickness was rife in the regiment at this point, over sixty being sent to the general hospital at Paducah. Late in March the brigade was ordered to Adamsville, six miles from the river. On the 6th of April, early in the morning, the booming of artillery and crash of musketry announced that the battle of Shiloh had commenced. When General Lew Wallace's Division was ordered to Pittsburg Landing the 56th was detailed to guard the stores and camp equipage at Crump's Landing.

The monument for this regiment stands behind the position of the siege guns on the evening of April 6, 1862, and on the north side of the Purdy and Savannah road.

The inscription on the rear of the monument reads as follows:

“This regiment was left to guard stores at Crump's Landing.”

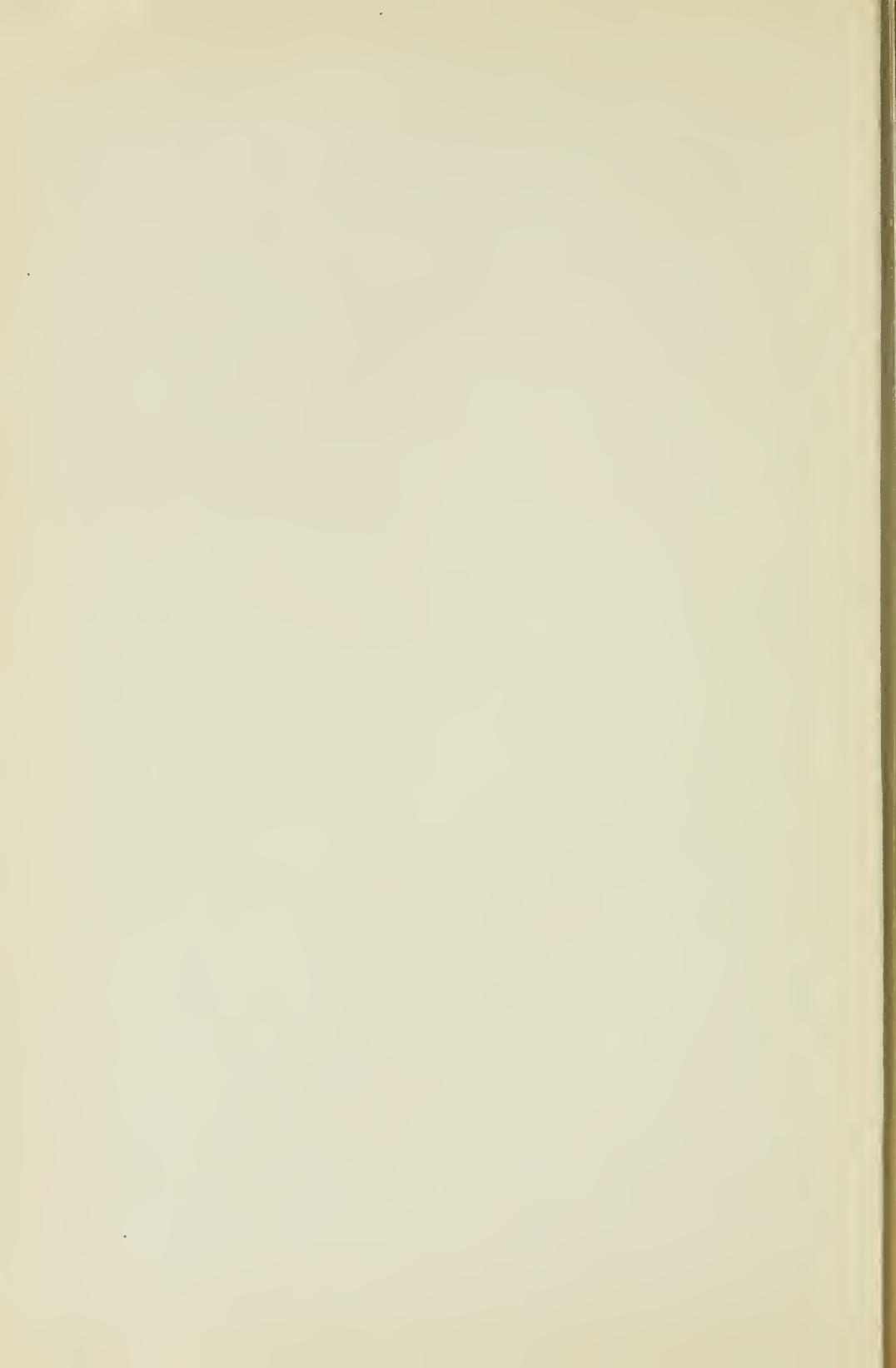
57th Infantry.

ON September 14, 1861, Governor Dennison gave authority to recruit a regiment of infantry to be designated the 57th, to rendezvous at Camp Vance, Findlay, Ohio. Recruiting commenced on the 16th of September and was pushed rapidly forward. The regiment was partially organized at Camp Vance, from where it moved on January 22, 1862, to Camp Chase, where it was completed on the 10th of February, numbering 956 men and 38 commissioned officers. The localities from which the regiment was recruited were the counties of Hancock, Putnam, Wood, Seneca, Auglaize, Mercer, Sandusky, Hamilton, Van Wert, Allen, Shelby, Logan and Crawford.

The regiment left Camp Chase on February 18, 1862, under orders to report at Fort Donelson. When it arrived at Smithland, Kentucky, the order was changed and it reported at Paducah. Here the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Fifth Division of the Army of the Tennessee. On the 8th of March the regiment left Paducah and arrived at Savannah, Tennessee, on the 11th. It participated with Sherman on the Yellow Creek expedition, and on its return disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, arriving there on the 16th of March. On the following day it went with Sherman on his reconnoissance to Monterey, ten miles from Pittsburg Landing, on the road to Corinth. On the 19th it went into camp near Shiloh Church. From the 22d to the 24th of March the regiment spent in making reconnoissances toward Corinth. On the 1st of April the regiment, with other troops and two gun-boats,

OHIO

67th INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
LT. COL. ANDREW J. COOPER
100TH INFANTRY
SHERMAN'S CORPS
ARMY OF THE
TENNESSEE



went up the river to Eastport, Mississippi, and from there moved to Chickasaw, Alabama; but those places having been abandoned by the enemy the regiment returned to its camp. The regiment suffered much from sickness, and when the battle of Shiloh opened on the morning of the 6th of April there were but 450 men able to report for duty. The regiment was posted in the ravine to the left of the 77th Ohio and to the right and front of Waterhouse's battery, which it was supporting. The stampede of the 53d Ohio, which occupied the high ground in the Ray field about four hundred yards to the left front of the 57th, and on the south side of Shiloh Branch, threw the 57th into confusion, but they had already checked the enemy's advance across the ravine, which gave Waterhouse's battery the opportunity of inflicting severe loss on the masses of Confederates that were pressing the 5th Division with much vigor.

The monument for this regiment stands in the ravine below the Ray spring, and two hundred yards in front of the position of Waterhouse's battery.

The inscription on the rear of the monument reads as follows:

"This regiment was engaged here from 7 a. m. to 9.30 a. m., April 6, 1862. It had present for duty, officers and men, 542. Its loss was 2 officers and 8 men killed; 4 officers and 68 men wounded; 12 missing; total 94."

58th Infantry.

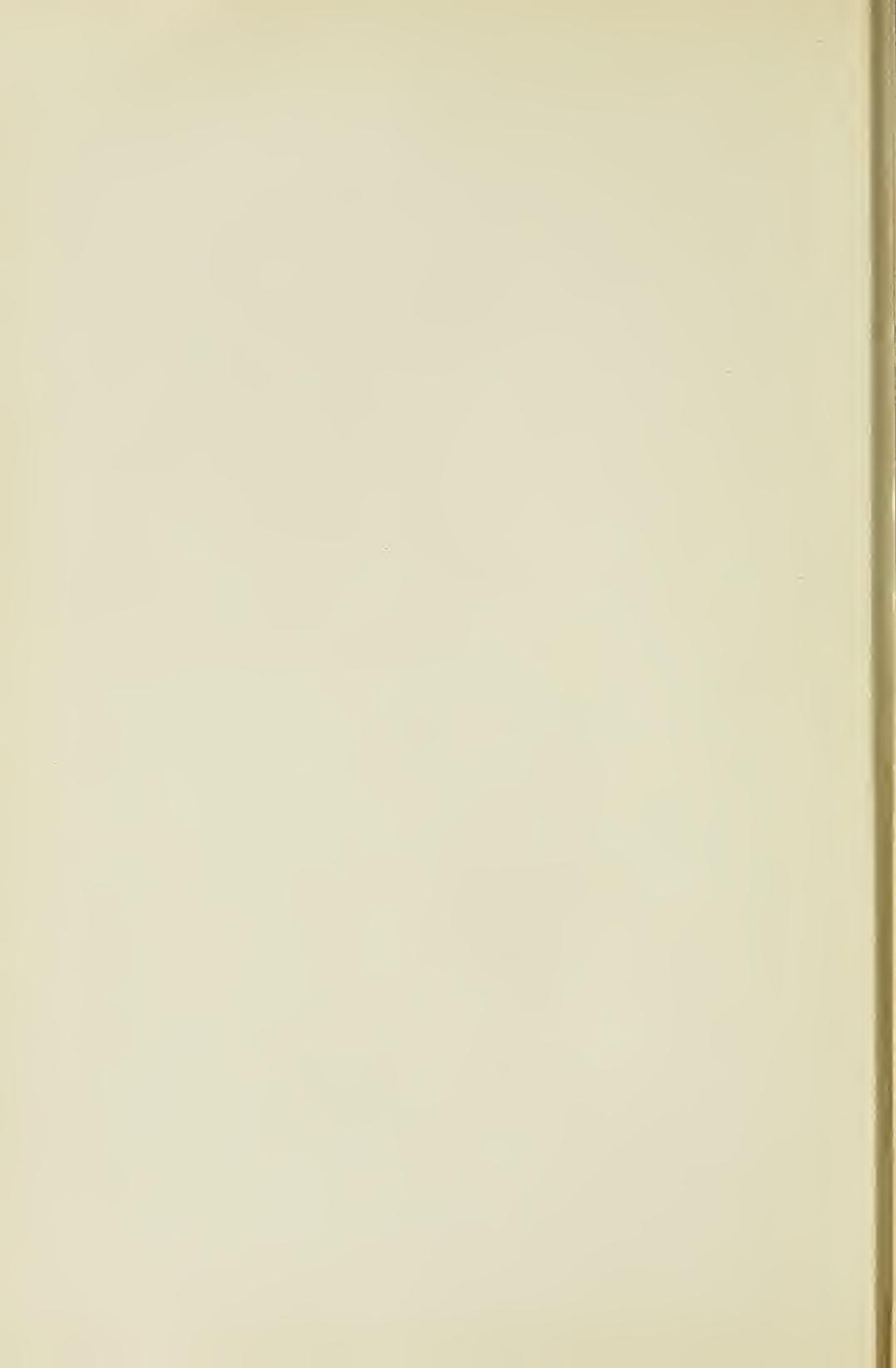
THIS regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, from October 1, 1861, to January 28, 1862, to serve three years. It remained in Camp Chase until February 10, 1862, when it was ordered to report to the army then investing Fort Donelson, where it arrived on the morning of February 13th. Stopping only long enough to prepare their coffee, the regiment then within four miles of the Fort, pushed on with energy, impelled by the sound of the conflict resounding through the woods. After making a circuitous and fatiguing march of twelve miles over rough roads, in order to get into a proper position it went into camp late in the evening in sight of the Fort. Tired and exhausted by the excessive fatigue of the day, the men threw themselves on the ground and were soon sound asleep, utterly oblivious of what might befall them the next day. They awoke in the morning surprised to find themselves covered by a fall of snow three inches in depth. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, under General Lew Wallace. Preparations were at once made to take part in the assault on the Fort. After moving a short distance a furious attack was made by the enemy, but the shock was met with coolness and ended in the Confederates being driven back to their entrenchments. This ended the active work of the day, although the regiment remained in line of battle until late in the evening, when it returned to camp. Early on the morning of the 16th the regiment was marched to the center of the line, where it remained until the announce-

OHIO

59th INFANTRY

COMMANDED BY
M. L. COOPER BATTALION
1st REGIMENT
1st BRIGADE
ARMY OF THE
TENNESSEE





ment of the surrender of the Fort. The 58th was immediately marched into the Fort and Lieutenant-Colonel Remple, with his own hands, hauled down the first Confederate flag the regiment had ever seen. At the battle of Fort Donelson the 58th supported Taylor's Illinois battery, placed on the Nashville road, and successfully held that important position against the Division under Bushrod Johnson. The enemy on their repulse reported to General Johnson that it was impossible to take the Nashville road as it was filled with regular soldiers. This mistake occurred from the fact that the men of the 58th Ohio wore hats with the regulation feather and dark blue uniforms. Remaining at Fort Donelson until the 7th of March the regiment left for Fort Henry, and on the 15th of March it moved up the Tennessee River to Crump's Landing, five miles below Pittsburg Landing, and went into camp. The regiment was engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh under General Lew Wallace.

The monument for this regiment stands on the west side of the Crescent field.

The inscription on the reverse side of the monument reads as follows:

"This regiment was engaged at north end of Jones's field at 8 a. m., April 7, 1862. It advanced to this place where it was engaged from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. It had present for duty, officers and men, 630. Its loss was 9 men killed; 2 officers and 40 men wounded; total 51."

68th Infantry.

THIS regiment commenced to rendezvous at Camp Latta, Napoleon, Ohio, on November 21, 1861. The counties of Defiance, Paulding, Williams and Fulton each furnished one company and Henry county furnished the majority of the men for the other companies. On January 21, 1862, the regiment moved to Camp Chase, where it remained until the 7th of February, when it moved to Fort Donelson. Arriving there on the 14th it was assigned to General Charles F. Smith's Division and was engaged in skirmishing on the left of the line during both days' operations. After the surrender the regiment was encamped near Dover until March 15, when it moved to Metal Landing on the Tennessee River, and from there by boat to Crump's Landing, where it was assigned to the 2d Brigade of General Lew Wallace's 3d Division. The health of the regiment until this time had been remarkably good, but now bad weather, bad water and bad rations reduced the regiment's strength more than one-half. The regiment was detailed to guard stores at Crump's Landing during the battle of Shiloh.

The monument for this regiment stands behind the location of the siege guns on the evening of April 6, 1862, and on the north side of the Purdy and Savannah road.

The inscription on the rear of the monument is:

"This regiment was left to guard stores at Crump's Landing."





70th Infantry.

WHEN the war began to assume its gigantic proportions in the fall of 1861 the President made his second call for men in number commensurate with the serious work on hand. Ohio, as ever, was equal to the occasion, and every effort was put forth to raise her quota. Upon application in person J. R. Cockerill, of Adams county, was appointed by the Governor to the rank of Colonel, with authority to raise the 70th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the 14th day of October a camp was established at West Union, and in the course of a few days four hundred men had reported. Owing to the unprepared state of the general and state governments, arms and equipments were not furnished to the regiment until at least a full month after they went into camp. By the 25th of December seven full companies were organized and three in process of formation, at which time the regiment was ordered to Ripley to repel an anticipated raid from Kentucky. While at Ripley two companies originally intended for the 52d Ohio were sent from Camp Dennison and attached to the 70th, thus completing the regiment. On February 17, 1862, it was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, and on its arrival reported to General W. T. Sherman and was attached to his Division (5th) then organizing. In brigading this Division the 70th was placed in the 3d Brigade with the 48th and 72d Ohio, Colonel Buckland of the 72d commanding. On the 10th of March the Division moved up the Tennessee River on transports and disembarked at Pittsburg Landing. On the 19th it went into camp near

Shiloh Church. At this point three brigades of Sherman's Division were encamped in a partial line of battle, facing south, the 3d Brigade in the center, the left of the 70th resting directly on Shiloh Church, with a narrow road between the left company and the church, a small creek three or four hundred yards in their front forming a depression of forty or fifty feet on the tableland. Orders were received on the 3d day of April from General Sherman sending the 3d Brigade to reconnoitre to the front. No enemy in force was found within five miles. On the next day the enemy's cavalry made a dash and carried off one officer and seven men of the 70th from the picket post on the Corinth road, about three-fourths of a mile in front of the camp. On the 5th the enemy's cavalry and the Union pickets were exchanging shots all the afternoon. On Sunday morning, the sixth, the picket line was driven in upon the line of battle which was formed about one hundred yards in front of the color line of the camp and here it was that the storm struck it. The enemy withdrew his skirmishers, developed his advancing lines on the opposite slope and opened a fierce fire with artillery and musketry—and the bloody battle of Shiloh had begun.

The monument for this regiment stands about one hundred yards in front of their camp center, two hundred yards northwest of Corinth road and to the right, and two hundred yards west of Shiloh Church.

The inscription on the back of the monument reads as follows:

"This regiment was engaged here from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m., April 6, 1862. It had present for duty, officers and men, 854. Its loss was 9 men killed; 2 officers and 55 men wounded; 11 men missing; total 77."

71st Infantry.

THIS regiment was recruited mainly in the counties of Miami, Auglaize and Mercer, under the superintendence of Barton S. Kyle of Troy and G. W. Andrews of Wapakoneta. Recruits began to rendezvous at Troy in the latter part of October, 1861, and about February 1, 1862, the organization was complete. It was recruited and organized with as little expense to the Government as any regiment sent into the service from Ohio to serve three years. Rodney Mason of Springfield, who was supposed to possess something of a military education and had passed through the three-month service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Ohio, was appointed Colonel by Governor Dennison, Messrs. Kyle and Andrews concurring in the appointment and they being commissioned respectively Lieutenant-Colonel and Major. The regiment received marching orders February 10, 1862, and four days later reported to General Sherman at Paducah, Kentucky. One-half of the regiment participated in the advance on Columbus, Kentucky, on February 25, remaining there three days after the evacuation and returned to Paducah to join the general advance up the Tennessee River. The regiment was brigaded with the 54th Ohio and 55th Illinois, under the command of Colonel Stuart of the 55th Illinois, which constituted the 2d Brigade of Sherman's (5th) Division. The brigade, on its arrival at Pittsburg Landing, went into camp on the north side of the Hamburg road near the Lick Creek crossing. The 71st was the largest regiment in point of numbers in the brigade. This regiment has been

severely censured for its conduct in the battle of Shiloh; and, so far as Colonel Mason is concerned, deserved the severest condemnation. At the first appearance of the enemy Colonel Mason put spurs to his horse, basely deserting his men. And about this time the 19th Alabama, under Colonel Wheeler (now General in the United States Army) made a rush at them and this, in connection with the conduct of Colonel Mason, precipitated a wild stampede to the rear, the men throwing away their arms in the flight, the Confederates at the same time firing into the disorganized mass, made it impossible for Lieutenant-Colonel Kyle, who was killed while doing everything in his power to rally them. Adjutant Hart, of the 71st, succeeded in getting seventeen of the men to rally with the 55th Illinois, who were on their left, and they fought both days gallantly through the battle. After Colonel Mason had been cashiered the 71st did good service, so that the presumption is if the Colonel had done his duty the men would have done theirs.

The monument for this regiment stands one hundred and fifty feet due north of Stuart's headquarters.

The inscription on the rear of the monument reads as follows:

"This regiment formed line of battle here at 11 a. m., April 6, 1862, but was soon driven back to the ravine in the rear. Lieutenant-Colonel Barton S. Kyle was killed while attempting to rally the regiment. Its loss was 1 officer and 13 men killed; 44 men wounded; 1 officer and 50 men missing; total 109."

OHIO

THE BATTALION
FORMED BY
GENERAL MASON
STUART'S
CABIN RACE
SIX MAN'S
REGIMENT IN
ARMY OF THE
CONFEDERACY



72d Infantry.

THIS regiment was organized at Fremont, Ohio, during the months of October, November and December, 1861. The recruits were principally from the counties of Sandusky, Erie, Medina and Wood. On January 24, 1862, the regiment, numbering about nine hundred men, left Fremont for Camp Chase. As the regiment had not the maximum number of men Company K was broken up and distributed among the other companies, and a company originally recruited for the 52d Ohio was assigned to the 72d and designated Company K. The regiment was equipped fully, and in February was ordered to report to General W. T. Sherman at Paducah, Kentucky. Here the regiment was assigned to a brigade composed of the 48th, 70th and 72d, under the command of Colonel Buckland. Early in March the 72d proceeded up the Tennessee River with its Division (5th) and participated in the expedition to Yellow Creek. On its return it was disembarked at Pittsburg Landing and encamped near Shiloh Church. The regiment having been confined for sixteen days on a boat, their long confinement, together with the bad water at Pittsburg Landing, proved disastrous to the health of the troops, and the 72d was very much reduced in numbers. On the 3d of April Buckland's Brigade was engaged in a reconnaissance in which they met the enemy's advance and exchanged shots. On the next day Companies B and H were ordered to reconnoitre the front of the picket lines. The companies became engaged separately with the enemy's cavalry, and Major Crockett and two or three

men of Company H were captured and several were wounded. Company B was surrounded, but fought against great odds and was saved by the arrival of the balance of the regiment. Company B lost four men, wounded. Buckland's Brigade met the enemy on the morning of April 6, and withstood the onset of three successive lines, and notwithstanding the defection of Hildebrand's Brigade on the left, held its position for two hours, when Sherman ordered it to retire. The 72d acquitted itself with honor in the battle of Shiloh.

The monument for this regiment stands in one of the most conspicuous points on the field, eighteen feet south of where their dead were buried, who were killed in the battle on the high ground overlooking Shiloh Branch and the Corinth Road, and west from Shiloh Church.

The inscription on the reverse side of the monument reads as follows:

"This regiment was engaged here from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m., April 6, 1862. It had present for duty, officers and men, 647. Its loss was 2 officers and 13 men killed; 3 officers and 70 men wounded; 45 men missing; total 133."





76th Infantry.

CAPTAIN CHARLES R. WOODS, of the 9th United States Infantry, having been authorized to raise a regiment for the three years' service, recruited and organized the 76th Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Newark, Ohio, on February 9, 1862. The regiment left Newark, and proceeding via Paducah, Kentucky, to Fort Donelson, took an active part in the engagement at that place. On the 6th of March it moved up the Tennessee River, disembarking at Crump's Landing, where it remained until the 31st, when it marched to Adamsville and became a part of the 3d Brigade with the 20th, 56th and 78th Ohio, commanded by Colonel Charles Whittlesey, and a part of the 3d Division under General Lew Wallace. It joined with its Division the army at Pittsburg Landing on the evening of April 6, 1862, after the close of the first day's battle of Shiloh. In the second day's battle the regiment was engaged with its brigade on the right of the army.

The monument for this regiment stands at the southeast corner of the Crescent field.

The inscription on the rear side of the monument reads as follows:

"This regiment was engaged north of Jones's field, at 8 a. m., April 7, 1862. It then supported Stuart's Brigade until about 2 p. m., when it was engaged here in front line. Its loss was 4 men wounded; 1 missing; total 5."

77th Infantry.

THIS regiment was organized at Marietta, Ohio, in the fall of 1861, with Jesse Hildebrand as its Colonel. Immediately upon the organization of the regiment, and before equipment, it was ordered from Marietta to Camp Dennison. From there on February 17, 1862, it was ordered to report to General W. T. Sherman at Paducah, Kentucky. Reporting on the 20th of February it was assigned to Sherman's (5th) Division, and with the 53d and 57th Ohio, and two battalions of the 5th Ohio Cavalry, formed the 3d Brigade, with Colonel Hildebrand commanding. On the 9th of March the regiment with its brigade embarked on transports for the advance up the Tennessee River. With the Division it took part in the attempt to break the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, known as the Yellow Creek expedition. On its return it disembarked at Pittsburg Landing on the 16th, made a reconnoissance to Monterey, ten miles on the Corinth Road, on the 17th; on the 18th it went into camp on the left side of Shiloh Church. The regiment took part in the operation of the Division from this point toward Corinth and Purdy. On the 1st of April it embarked on transports and passed up the river to Eastport, Mississippi, disembarked there and had a spirited skirmish with the enemy between Eastport and Iuka, Mississippi, to which point it had been ordered, to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy about Iuka. It returned to Pittsburg Landing in time to take part in the affair with enemy on the 5th. At this time Sherman's Division occupied the advance toward Corinth, the

3d Brigade posted in the left center of the line. On the morning of the 6th, at the first alarm, the 72d formed in line of battle, its right resting on the Corinth road on the high ground behind Shiloh Spring, where it was in a strong position, commanding the crossing of Shiloh branch, and became heavily engaged here. The breaking of the 53d and 57th Ohio on its left, leaving that flank exposed, threw the regiment into confusion and compelled it to fall back and form a new line, near Taylor's battery. On the 8th of April, the following day after the close of the battle of Shiloh, the 77th, with other troops, moved to the front in pursuit of the enemy. Finding the enemy, it was ordered forward to ascertain their strength and position. So reduced was the regiment by the losses in the two days' fighting, by sickness, details and straggling, that it numbered but little over two hundred men and thirteen officers. At this point, known as "Falling Timbers," General Forest surrounded the 77th and it was going hard with them until other troops came to their relief. The regiment sustained a very heavy loss in this affair, which is included with their losses in the battle of Shiloh.

The monument for the 77th stands fifty yards in front of the center of their camp, one hundred yards from the Corinth road, and between their camp and Shiloh Spring.

The inscription on the reverse side of the monument is as follows:

"This regiment was engaged here from 7 a. m. to 9.30 a. m., April 6, 1862. On the 8th it joined in the pursuit of the enemy and was engaged in fight near Mickey's. Its loss on the 6th, 7th and 8th was 1 officer and 50 men killed; 7 officers and 109 men wounded; 3 officers and 48 men missing; total 218."

78th Infantry.

THE 78th Ohio was raised under special authority from Governor Dennison, issued to M. D. Leggett, of Zanesville, Ohio. The first man of the regiment was enlisted October 30, 1861. The organization was completed on January 11, 1862, and the regiment left for Cincinnati on the 11th of February, where it embarked on steamers for Fort Donelson. This point was reached on the 16th of February, and the regiment went into position on the battlefield, but too late to take part in the action. Immediately after this battle the regiment saw its first field duty—that of taking care of prisoners and stores. On the 1st of March the regiment marched across the country to Metal Landing on the Tennessee River, where it went into camp awaiting transportation. About the 10th of March it moved with the National forces up the Tennessee River to Crump's Landing, and thence to Adamsville, on the road to Purdy, to guard the exposed flank of the army at Pittsburg Landing. Nothing of interest transpired here excepting a few slight skirmishes with scouting parties of the enemy. The 78th was attached to the 3d Brigade with the 20th, 56th and 76th Ohio, which was a part of General Lew Wallace's (3d) Division.

The brigade arrived at Pittsburg Landing with General Lew Wallace's Division at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, April 6, 1862, after the close of the first day's battle of Shiloh. Early in the morning the regiment went into the battle on the right of the army and was under fire throughout the day, with, however, but slight loss.

CHIC



THE INFANTRY

BORN 1800 BY
COL. WALTER L.

LAWRENCE

WHITELEY'S
120th INFANTRY
REGIMENT
1861-1865

ARMY OF THE
TENNESSEE

The monument for this regiment stands in the Smith field, facing south of east, on the high ground on right of line of battle.

The inscription on the reverse of the monument reads as follows:

“This regiment was engaged north of Jones field at 8 a. m., April 7, 1862; was transferred to the right and was engaged here from 2 p. m. to 3 p. m. Present for duty, 635 officers and men. Its loss was 1 man killed; 9 wounded; total, 10.”

81st Infantry.

DURING the summer of 1861 it was allowable, by order of the War Department, for any one to enlist men for General Fremont's command and to have them mustered either singly or in squads or in companies, and forwarded to his headquarters at St. Louis. Under these orders Colonel Thomas Morton, formerly Colonel of the 20th Ohio in the three months' service, contracted to raise a full regiment which was to be armed with the best rifles, and was to be known as "Morton's Independent Rifle Regiment." By some bad management one company, after being sent to St. Louis, was incorporated into another regiment, and this loss, together with the loss of one or two other companies which were expected to join Morton's regiment, but were prevailed on to go elsewhere, delayed the filling up of the regiment, so that it did not seem likely that the Colonel would fulfill his promise in the time allowed. At this juncture the State took the regiment into its fold. It was denominated the 81st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and it was agreed that the officers already appointed should be commissioned by the Governor, and that the State authorities should use every endeavor to have the regiment filled to the maximum. It rendezvoused at Benton Barracks, and on the 24th of September, 1861, the detachment received marching orders, and on the following day was taken to Franklin, Missouri, and a day or two after to Herman. It had now reached eight companies of nearly six hundred men. In November the regiment moved against a force of the enemy in Calloway county, but found

the camp deserted. In December the guerrillas destroyed a portion of the North Missouri Railroad, and orders came for the forces at Herman to march to the railroad and drive off the troublesome bands. The troops moved in extremely cold weather, with snow on the ground, and the advance reached Danville just as the enemy's rear left. During the next two weeks the regiment was marching through northern Missouri, sleeping on the ground in rain, sleet and snow, with no covering but blankets. At the end of that time it was stationed at Wellsville, Montgomery City, Florence and Danville, on the North Missouri Railroad, with headquarters at the latter place. About the 1st of March the regiment was ordered to St. Louis. It was armed with short Enfields and placed on board a transport and on the 17th of March arrived at Pittsburg Landing.

The 81st was in the 2d Brigade commanded by General John McArthur, which was a part of the 2d Division under General W. H. L. Wallace. It was detached from its brigade during the battle of Shiloh, and with the 13th Missouri guarded Snake Creek Bridge until 3 p. m., April 6, 1862, when it was by the personal order of General Grant sent forward to develop the enemy at crossing of Hamburg and Corinth roads. After succeeding in executing this order it fell back and took a position in the last line supporting the siege guns.

In Monday's battle it had no field officers present and was attached to the command of Colonel C. C. Marsh of the 20th Illinois. It sustained a loss in both days' battle of 2 officers and 2 men killed; 17 men wounded; 2 men missing; total 23.

We were unable to get a photograph of the 81st Infantry monument, as it has not yet been erected.

The position selected by the Ohio Commission for this monument and approved by the National Commission and the Secretary of War was near the crossing of the Hamburg and Corinth roads, and a short distance from the headquarters

monument of General Hurlbut. It was to this point whence the regiment was ordered by General Grant at 3 p. m., April 6, 1862, to advance and develop the enemy; and this is where, in the judgment of the Ohio Commission, the regiment did its most conspicuous service in the battle of Shiloh. After the foundation had been put in and the monument shipped to Pittsburg Landing two gentlemen who were formerly officers in this regiment objected to location and inscription and appealed to the National Commission, demanding a change in both, which the National Commission refused to grant, and unanimously sustained the Ohio Commission. They then appealed to the Assistant Secretary of War, the appeal being made in person, and with the assistance of influential friends succeeded in getting the War Department to order the site of the monument changed to the position occupied by Cobb's Confederate battery on Sunday, the first day of the battle. A change in the inscription was also ordered; a protest against any change of location or inscription was filed by sixty-four surviving members of the regiment, but the influences brought to bear proved to be the greatest with the authorities at Washington. The claim made was that the regiment performed its most conspicuous service and did its hardest fighting on Monday, the second day of the battle; they also claim the capture of Cobb's battery on Monday, when the facts are indisputable that this battery was captured on Sunday, the first day, by the 11th and 12th Illinois and the 11th Iowa, and a tablet now stands within a few feet of the site selected for the monument, which states that this battery was captured on Sunday. Captain Cobb, who commanded the battery, says it was captured on Sunday, after having seventy-nine of his eighty-four horses killed, and their ammunition exhausted, and there was not a shot fired by this battery in Monday's battle. The only official report on which this appeal was based is that of their Colonel, who all admit was

not with the regiment on Monday. As before stated, the regiment served under the command of Colonel C. C. Marsh of the 20th Illinois, and was without field officers. In the second day's battle Colonel Fulton with a part of the 53d Ohio also served in this command. The report of Colonel Marsh is quite different from that of Colonel Morton of the 81st, and does not speak of the "hard fighting and capture of a battery"; Colonel Fulton's report confirms that of Colonel Marsh.

The Ohio Commission considered the reports of these officers who were present with the regiment as more reliable than that of one who did not see it during the day.

The regiment did its duty by obeying orders, and that is all the honor any organization can claim; and the majority of the survivors of the 81st do not claim more.

This was the only difficulty of any moment had by the Ohio Commission with any organization, and a majority of the members of this regiment, especially all who have a clear and correct understanding of their services at Shiloh, approved the action of the Ohio Commission.

5th Cavalry.

THE 5th Ohio Cavalry was recruited at Camp Dick Corwin, near Cincinnati, in August, 1861. On November 5 it was ordered to Camp Dennison, where it remained until February 26, 1862, when it was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, reporting to General Sherman, and from Paducah it went up the Tennessee River with Sherman's Division. On the 14th of March it was transported to near Eastport, Mississippi, and six squadrons were disembarked to take part in the Yellow Creek expedition, and the 5th was the first National cavalry to enter the State of Mississippi. Retiring from the expedition, the first and second battalions were attached to Hurlbut's (4th) Division at Pittsburg Landing and the 3d Battalion to General Lew Wallace's (3d) Division at Crump's Landing. On account of the nature of the ground it was impossible to use cavalry on the Shiloh battlefield, and the first and second battalions were used to prevent straggling to the rear and as couriers for the 4th Division.

The splendid monument erected for these three battalions stands a short distance behind the location of the siege guns on the evening of April 6, 1862, and north of the Purdy and Savanna road.

The inscription on the rear of the monument reads as follows:

"1st and 2d Battalions were in reserve, April 6, 1862, behind Hurlbut's Division, and furnished couriers and orderlies for the Division.

"3d Battalion, commanded by Major Charles S. Hayes, was left on guard north of Snake Creek.

"The regiment had present for duty, officers and men, 977. Its loss was 1 man killed; 6 wounded; total 7."





5th Ohio Independent Battery.

THIS battery of light artillery was recruited by authority of Major-General Fremont, then in command in Missouri. Three weeks of active recruiting, principally in the counties of Hamilton, Wayne, Mercer and Jackson, filled the battery to a maximum of one hundred and seventy men, who had been forwarded to St. Louis as fast as enlisted. Some delay occurring in the receipt of commissions from General Fremont, whose authority to issue them was somewhat doubtful, the officers were at length commissioned by the Governor of Ohio, and on September 22, 1861, the battery was organized. Before armament, clothing or other essentials necessary could be procured, General Fremont and his force started on the march, which terminated at Springfield, with the removal of the General from command; and on the 11th of October the company was ordered to Jefferson City. A period of three months now elapsed, passed by the men in doing garrison duty, working on fortifications and drilling with some old iron guns found at the post, and by Captain Hickenlooper in making vain efforts to procure guns and equipments. At last, on his personal application to the Governor of Ohio, a full battery with all necessary adjuncts was furnished. It arrived January 17, 1862. The six pieces consisted of four six-pounder James rifles and two six-pound smooth bores. On March 7, 1862, the battery shipped on a steamer at Jefferson City and proceeded direct to Savannah, Tennessee, and thence to Pittsburg Landing, arriving there on the 19th. On the 5th of April it joined the command of Gen-

eral Prentiss (6th Division of the Army of the Tennessee), and camped about two and one-half miles from the river, and not far from Shiloh Church. On the following morning, April 6, 1862, while the men were at breakfast, a section (two pieces) was ordered out by General Prentiss and as soon as possible was placed in position by the General in person, a few hundred yards in advance of the camp. Captain Hickenlooper, anticipating an order to that effect, had the rest of the battery prepared, and in a few minutes joined the first section. The infantry support had been scarcely placed in position when the enemy appeared in force. The infantry support melted rapidly away and two pieces were unavoidably captured by the enemy. The others retired through the woods, slowly firing as they fell back and fighting for some time almost literally without support. The battery was then ordered further back and took a position in the "Hornet's Nest" and was actively engaged the rest of the day, falling back in time to save itself from capture with Prentiss's Division. In addition to the loss of many of its men, sixty-five horses were killed and all camp and garrison equipage lost.

The monument erected to this battery is the only Ohio monument in the famous "Hornet's Nest" and stands at the crossing of an old road with the "Sunken road."

The inscription on the reverse side of the monument reads as follows:

"This battery went into action at 7.30 a. m., April 6, 1862, in Spain field. At 9 a. m. it retired to this place with 4 guns and was hotly engaged until 4 p. m., when it retired with 3 guns to McArthur's headquarters, where it was engaged in last encounter of the day. Its loss was 1 man killed; 1 officer and 18 men wounded; total 20. It had 2 guns captured and 1 disabled."

8th Ohio Independent Battery.

THIS battery was recruited in the counties of Montgomery, Darke and Miami, and was organized at Camp Dennison, March 10, 1862. March 22d it moved under orders to Benton Barracks near St. Louis, and on its arrival there reported to General Halleck, commanding at that post. Without going into quarters the battery was placed on transports and ordered to report to General Grant at Savannah on the Tennessee River. On March 28 it arrived at Savannah and without landing proceeded up the river to Pittsburg Landing. It went into camp a short distance from the Landing, where it remained until the commencement of the battle, on April 6, 1862. This battery was unassigned and in the first day's battle took position near the river, in a position that commanded the gorge of Dill's Branch, and was engaged there on the evening of the 6th. In the official reports of the battle of Shiloh nothing is said about this battery except that it had three men wounded. It is now known that one man was killed. It was under the command of Captain Lewis Margraff, and it is presumed, as his battery was unassigned, he made no official report.

The monument for this battery stands near the mouth of Dill's Branch and bank of the Tennessee River.

The inscription on the rear of the monument is as follows:

“This battery of 6 guns was in action here from 5.30 p. m. to 6.30 p. m., April 6, 1862. Its loss was 3 men wounded.”

14th Ohio Independent Battery.

THE 14th Ohio Light Artillery was mustered into the service at Cleveland, Ohio, on September 10, 1861. It was mainly recruited in the counties of Ashtabula, Lake, Trumbull and Geauga, under the authority of the Secretary of War, empowering Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. John Hutchins to raise a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery. In its ranks were two hundred and forty-nine men and ten commissioned officers. The battery reported for service at Camp Dennison on January 1, 1862. On the 5th of February, under orders, it left camp for Kansas. It reached St. Louis on the 9th of February and was ordered by General Halleck to remain there until further orders. On February 13, 1862, it was ordered to proceed to Paducah, where additional instructions would be met. It was ordered to proceed without further delay to the vicinity of Forts Henry and Donelson. It was attached to the command of General Hurlbut and marched with his Division from Paducah to Fort Henry, arriving there on the 6th of March. On the 7th it embarked with the army up the Tennessee River. On the 14th of March it arrived at Pittsburg Landing and was placed in position about three-quarters of a mile from the Landing, where it went into camp. On the 5th of April it was transferred to the First Division under General McClernand and on the 6th participated in the battle of Shiloh. The battery, before 11 a. m. on Sunday, April 6, had every horse killed and the guns had to be abandoned.

The monument for this battery stands south and near the Corinth road and near the Hamburg and Purdy road.



OHIO
8TH BATTERY
LIGHT ARTILLERY
COMMANDED BY
CAPT. LOUIS MARKGRAF
UNASSIGNED
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE



The inscription on the reverse side of the monument reads as follows:

“This battery of 6 guns went into action here at 9 a. m., April 6, 1862. Its loss was 4 men killed; 1 officer and 25 men wounded, and 70 horses killed. At 11 a. m. it was obliged to retire, leaving its guns on the field.”

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

GENERAL D. C. BUELL, COMMANDING.

1st Infantry.

THE 1st Regiment Ohio Infantry completed its organization for the three years' service in October, 1861, at Camp Corwin, near Dayton, Ohio. October 31st it left camp for Cincinnati, where it received its arms on the 4th of November, where it left for Louisville, going into Camp York, near that city. On the 8th of November it embarked for West Point at the mouth of the Salt River. On the 15th of November the regiment marched via Elizabethtown, reaching camp Union on the 16th, and reported to General A. M. McCook, then in command of the 2d Division of the Army of the Ohio. On December 19th it marched to Bacon Creek and then to Green River. It remained in camp at Green River from December 17 to February 14, 1862, during which time it was thoroughly drilled and prepared for the field. On the 14th orders were received for them to march to West Point, Kentucky, there to embark on transports and join the forces of General Grant, then moving on Fort Henry. Reaching Upton Station the regiment bivouacked in the snow until the morning of the 16th, when news was received of the fall of Fort Henry. They were then ordered back to Green River. On February 17 it began its march to Nashville, where it arrived on March 3, and went into camp five

miles out on the Franklin Turnpike. This march was made without tents, blankets, or shelter of any kind; it rained, snowed and sleeted continually, and the men suffered severely. On the 16th of March it joined General Buell in his march for Savannah, where it arrived at 8 o'clock p. m., April 6, 1862, and was immediately ordered to Pittsburg Landing, where it participated in the second day's battle at Shiloh.

The monument erected for this regiment stands four hundred feet north of the Corinth Road in the edge of the Duncan field.

The following inscription is on the reverse side of the monument:

"This regiment was engaged here about 10 a. m., April 7, 1862. Its loss was 2 men killed; 2 officers and 45 men wounded; 1 man missing; total 50."

6th Infantry.

THE nucleus of this regiment was an independent military organization in Cincinnati, known as the "Guthrie Grays," and was first organized as a regiment in April, 1861, for the three months' service, and was mustered into the service at Camp Harrison, Ohio, April 18, 1861. Shortly afterward it was transferred to Camp Dennison. Under the call for 300,000 men the regiment was reorganized and mustered in June 18, 1861, for three years, with an aggregate strength of one thousand and sixteen. Immediately after it was mustered and equipped it was ordered to West Virginia, arriving at Grafton on the 3d day of July. It reported for duty to Brigadier-General Morris, then in command of that district. It participated in active service in the Virginias until November 19, 1861, when it was ordered to join the Army of the Ohio at Louisville, under General Buell. In the organization of the Army of the Ohio the 6th was assigned to the 15th Brigade and in the 4th Division, in command of General Nelson. The Division marched to Camp Wickliffe, sixty miles south of Louisville, and went into a camp of instructions for the winter, where it remained until February 14, 1862, when it marched to West Point and embarked on transports with the intention of joining General Grant, who was at that time besieging Fort Donelson. The news of the surrender of Donelson reached them on the way. They then went up the Cumberland River to Nashville, and the 4th Division was the first of the Army of Ohio to reach that point, and the 6th Ohio was the first regiment to march





through Nashville, and their regimental flag was the first National flag hoisted over the State House. While here the 6th was assigned to the 10th Brigade, Colonel Ammen, of the 24th Ohio, commanding. On the 17th of March the Army of the Ohio commenced their march to join General Grant at Savannah, Tennessee, the 4th Division taking the advance, arriving at Savannah on April 5, 1862. The next morning the battle of Shiloh opened at Pittsburg Landing, ten miles up the river, and the Division marched across the country on Sunday afternoon, arriving opposite Pittsburg Landing in the evening. The 6th with the 36th Indiana crossed the river in time to participate in the close of the first day's battle. On Monday morning, April 7, 1862, they were moved out to the left, supporting Terrill's United States Battery.

The monument to this regiment stands four hundred feet east of Bloody Pond.

The following inscription appears on the reverse side of the monument:

“This regiment advanced to this point Monday, April 7, 1862, where it was engaged at 10 a. m., supporting Terrill's U. S. Battery. Its loss was 2 men killed; 5 wounded; 2 missing; total 9.”

13th Infantry.

THIS regiment was organized at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1861. It was transferred to Camp Dennison on May 9, where it was drilled until the 7th of June, when it was ordered to West Virginia to reinforce General McClellan, then operating in that region, where the regiment saw active service until the Confederates were driven out of West Virginia. The principal portion of the troops were then transferred to Jeffersonville, Indiana, the 13th going into camp near that place, opposite Louisville. On the 11th of December it received orders to join Buell and went into camp at Bacon Creek, where it remained until February 10, 1862, when it received orders to advance on Bowling Green, where it arrived on the 15th of February to find it had been evacuated. On the 22d the regiment was ordered to Nashville, arriving there on the 26th. March 10 the regiment was detached from Mitchell's Division and ordered to report to General Crittenden. On the 19th Companies A and G were detached to assist in the repairs of bridges on the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers, and on the 2d of April the remainder of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins joined the columns on the march to join General Grant. The regiment, after a terrible march endured in common with other troops, reached the town of Savannah, Tennessee, on the morning of the 6th of April. It was at once forwarded to the Shiloh battlefield, and with the 5th Division formed the right of Nelson's command in the second day's battle. During the battle they faced the famous

Washington Battery of New Orleans, which after a severe struggle they succeeded in capturing entire, but as the enemy was largely reformed they were unable to hold it. Later in the day they again faced this battery, which they charged and again captured, this time being successful in holding it.

The monument for the 13th stands on the edge of a ridge and six hundred feet in rear of where the 5th Ohio Battery was located the first day in the Hornet's Nest.

The inscription on the reverse side of the monument is as follows:

"This regiment bivouacked Sunday night in front of the siege guns. It advanced Monday morning, April 7, 1862, and became engaged here about 10.30 a. m. Its loss was 11 men killed; 4 officers and 44 men wounded; 7 men missing; total 66."

15th Infantry.

THIS regiment was organized in the spring of 1861 and entered the service for three months under the President's call for 75,000 men. They saw active service in West Virginia and were mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, about August 1, 1861. The call for three hundred thousand men for three years having been issued, they almost unanimously reenlisted, and were reorganized at Camp Bartly, near Mansfield, Ohio, and left for Camp Dennison on September 26, 1861, where they were equipped and armed and on October 4th left for Lexington, Kentucky. From Lexington they were sent to Camp Nevin, near Nolin's Station, Kentucky, and were assigned to the 6th Brigade, 2d Division, under the command of General A. D. McCook, Army of the Ohio, then commanded by General W. T. Sherman and later by General Buell. They were, on February 14, 1862, ordered to Fort Donelson, but receiving intelligence of its capture, the Division was marched to Bowling Green. On the 27th of February they were ordered to Nashville, which they reached on March 2. On the 16th of March they left with the Army of the Ohio to join General Grant at Savannah, Tennessee, which they reached on the evening of April 6. On the morning of the 7th they embarked for the battlefield of Shiloh, which they reached about noon, and were engaged from that hour until the close of the battle, about 4 p. m.

The monument for the 15th is located in the angle of the Corinth and Purdy Road.





The inscription on the reverse side of the monument is as follows:

"This regiment arrived upon the field at 11 a. m., April 7, 1862, and became engaged here about noon. It advanced fighting to Sherman's headquarters at 3 p. m. Its loss was 7 men killed; 1 officer and 65 men wounded; 2 men missing; total 75."

19th Infantry.

THIS regiment was organized for three years' service, September 26, 1861, was armed and equipped at Camp Dennison, which it left on November 16 for Louisville, and was the first regiment to go into Camp Jenkins five miles from the city. Here it remained with General O. M. Mitchell until December 6, when it moved to Lebanon, Kentucky. The regiment went to Columbia December 10, where it was assigned to the 11th Brigade under General J. T. Boyle. The regiment, after marching to various points finally arrived at Nashville, on March 10, 1862, and went into camp on the Murfreesboro Road. On March 18 the regiment with its brigade left Nashville for Savannah, Tennessee, and on Sunday, April 6, it was within fourteen miles of that place. The heavy boom of cannon was heard coming from Pittsburg Landing and the men struck into a double quick, hoping to reach the field in time to take part in the conflict. It was dark before the regiment was placed on a boat that was to take it to Pittsburg Landing. The regiment bivouacked on the battlefield, and on Monday morning, April 7, 1862, it moved forward and became engaged about 10 a. m., and held their position against the furious assaults of the enemy.

The 19th's monument stands about three hundred yards south of Corinth road, near and east of Duncan field, in angle between East Corinth and Corinth roads.

The inscription on the reverse of the monument is as follows:



12th INFANTRY
COMMANDER BY
COL. SAMUEL BEATTY
BOYLE'S BRIGADE
Crittenden's 3rd DIVISION
ARMY OF THE OHIO

"This regiment arrived on the field about midnight; Monday morning, April 7, 1862, it advanced to this position, where it was engaged about 10 a. m. Its loss was 1 officer (Major T. D. Edwards) and 3 men killed; 1 officer and 43 men wounded; 7 men missing; total 55."

24th Infantry.

THE 24th Ohio was organized at Camp Chase, near Columbus, in June, 1861. Two companies came from Huron county, one from Muskingum, one from Sandusky and Columbiana counties, one from Adams county, one from Dayton, one from Highland county, one from Cleveland, and one from Coshocton county. The regiment left Camp Chase for the field July 26, 1861, going to West Virginia, where it saw active and hard service until November 18, when it was ordered to Louisville and arrived there on the 28th and was assigned to the 10th Brigade, 4th Division, Army of the Ohio. On February 25, 1862, it reached Nashville, Tennessee, and remained there in camp until March 17, when it took up the line of March for Savannah and Pittsburg Landing. When the 4th Division arrived at Duck River, General Nelson ordered them to wade the stream, which they did, and took the advance of Buell's army, reaching Savannah on Saturday, April 5, 1862. On Sunday morning the heavy firing at Pittsburg Landing gave notice that the battle of Shiloh was on, and there being no boats to transport the troops up the river, at one o'clock p. m. the 10th Brigade (to which the 24th belonged) started to march through the swamps on the east side of the river, and after a hard march arrived opposite Pittsburg Landing and were ferried across in time to take part in the close of the first day's battle. The regiment was engaged in the battle on Monday and added new laurels to its former excellent reputation.





The 24th's monument stands six hundred feet east of Bloody Pond.

The following inscription appears on the reverse of the monument:

"This regiment advanced to this point Monday, April 7, 1862, where it went into action about 10 a. m. Its loss was 5 men killed; 5 officers and 60 men wounded; 6 men missing; total 76."

41st Infantry.

THE 41st regiment was recruited in northern Ohio and was mustered into service October 31, 1861. Capt. Wm. B. Hazen, 8th United States Infantry, was appointed Colonel. On the 6th of November they were moved to Camp Dennison, where they were supplied with arms and equipments. After a week at Camp Dennison the regiment was ordered to Gallipolis. A few raiding excursions from this point into Virginia was the only relief from daily drills, and in the latter part of the month they were ordered to Louisville and reported to General Buell, who was then organizing the Army of the Ohio. The 41st was a part of the 15th Brigade, Nelson's Division, and during the winter remained at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky. Here the 41st was made the nucleus of a new brigade (the 19th) and Colonel Hazen placed in command. The regiment with its brigade was ordered to go to Nashville, where it arrived February 27, 1862. About the middle of March the regiment moved with the army to Savannah on the Tennessee River, arriving within two miles of that point Saturday preceding the battle of Shiloh. Heavy firing was heard on the morning of the 6th of April, and at one o'clock p. m., after being supplied with rations and ammunition, the regiment moved for Pittsburg Landing, one company (G) being left as camp guard. The regiment did not arrive in time to participate in the first day's battle, but bivouacked on the field Sunday night, and at daylight moved forward in its first engagement. The 41st was on the right of Nelson's Division, and when the Confederates were discovered to be ad-

vancing Hazen's Brigade was ordered to charge. The 41st was placed in the front line and advanced steadily through a dense thicket of undergrowth and, emerging into open ground, was met by a murderous fire. The line still advanced, checking the approaching enemy, and drove them back and captured their guns. The brigade in turn was driven back to its original line, where it reformed without difficulty. The 41st sustained the heaviest loss on Monday of any regiment in Buell's army.

The monument for this regiment stands in Wickes' field two hundred yards from south side and fifty yards from west side.

The following inscription appears on the reverse of the monument:

"This regiment advanced to this point Monday morning, April 7, 1862, where it became engaged at 10 a. m. It had present 18 officers and 355 men. Its loss was 1 officer and 20 men killed; 6 officers and 105 men wounded; 1 man missing; total 133."

49th Infantry.

THIS regiment was organized at Tiffin, Ohio, under special authority from the Secretary of War. It started from Camp Noble, near Tiffin, to Camp Dennison on September 10, 1861, received its equipment on the 21st of September, and moved to Louisville, where it arrived the next day and reported to Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, who had just assumed command at that place. It was the first organized regiment to enter Kentucky. The reception of this regiment in Louisville was cordial in the extreme. It was known outside of military headquarters that the regiment was on its way from Ohio. As the two boats, lashed together, neared the wharf, the regimental band performed national airs, and as the regiment landed the people of the city received it with enthusiasm, formed in its rear and marched with it through the principal streets to the headquarters of General Anderson. The General appeared on the balcony of the hotel and welcomed them with a short address, to which Colonel William H. Gibson, its first commander, eloquently responded. In the evening the regiment took the cars for Lebanon Junction, with orders to report to General W. T. Sherman, who was at that point in command of Rousseau's Louisville Legion and Home Guards. The next morning it crossed Rolling Fork, wading the river, and marched to Elizabethtown, going into camp on Muldraugh's Hill. Lying in this place until the 10th of October it then moved to Nolin Creek and went into Camp Nevin. In the subsequent organization of the 2d Division of the Army of the Ohio, the

OHIO

45TH INFANTRY

REGIMENT
IRONCLAD BRIGADE
IRON SHIELD BATTALION
MOUNTED INFANTRY
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

49th was assigned to the 6th Brigade, General R. W. Johnson, commanding. On the 10th of December this Division moved to Munfordsville on Green River, and drove the enemy to the opposite side of the river and established Camp Wood, named in honor of Hon. George Wood, member of the Kentucky Military Board, who lived in Munfordsville. On the 17th of December the National pickets from the 32d Indiana, on the south side of the river, were attacked by Hindman's Arkansas Brigade and Terry's Texas Rangers. In sending troops to the relief of the pickets the 49th was the first to cross the river, followed by the 39th Indiana. The enemy was met and repulsed, Colonel Terry, one of the Confederate commanders being killed. From the 17th of December to February 14, 1862, the regiment lay in camp perfecting itself in drill and discipline. On February 14, 1862, it left camp and moved to Bowling Green, and thence toward Nashville, where it arrived on March 3d and established Camp Andrew Johnson. On the 16th of March it moved with Buell's army to join Grant's forces at Pittsburg Landing, arriving there on April 6, 1862. The 49th went into the battle of Shiloh at 11 o'clock April 7, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Blackman, the brigade being under command of Colonel Gibson. The position of the regiment was on the left of the brigade, connecting on the right with Crittenden's Division. During the battle the regiment twice performed the hazardous movement of changing front under fire.

The monument for the 49th stands thirty feet from the Purdy road near northwest corner of the Review field.

The following inscription appears on the reverse of the monument:

"This regiment arrived on the field at 11 a. m., April 7, 1862. It became engaged here about noon and fought its way forward about eighty yards where the battle ended at 3 p. m. Its loss was 6 men killed; 34 wounded; total 40."

59th Infantry.

THIS regiment was organized at Camp Ammen, in Ripley, Ohio, October 1, 1861, and on that day was taken by steamer to Maysville, Kentucky, for the purpose of quelling an anticipated outbreak in that place caused by the arrest of a number of prominent Southern sympathizers. After the trouble was over the regiment went into Camp Kenton, a short distance in the rear of Maysville. On the 23d the regiment moved from Camp Kenton, with other troops, under General William Nelson, on a campaign to Eastern Kentucky, passing through Mt. Sterling, Hazel Green and Prestenburg to Ivy Mountain, where the enemy was met and defeated. Pursuit was made as far as Piketon, where the 59th went into camp. After the lapse of a week it was compelled by lack of rations to return to Louisa, Kentucky, where it took steamer for Louisville. At that place it joined the forces of General Buell, who was then organizing the Army of the Ohio. On December 11th the regiment left Louisville, arrived at Columbia, Kentucky, on the 13th and reported to General Boyle, commanding at that place. It remained here in winter quarters until February 13, 1862. On February 25 it joined the main army at Bowling Green and marched with it to Nashville, which it reached March 8, and went into Camp Andrew Johnson, three miles from the city on the Murfreesboro turnpike. Here it was brigaded with the 5th Division, General Thomas L. Crittenden commanding. On the 18th the regiment left Nashville with General Buell's forces for Pittsburg Landing, passing through Columbia and



fording Duck River on the night of the 30th, arriving at Savannah, Tennessee, on April 6, at 8 p. m. At 10 o'clock it was placed on the steamer John J. Roe, and at 12 was in line on the battlefield. April 7, the second day of the battle, the regiment was engaged with the enemy during the whole day.

The monument for this regiment stands near the eastern Corinth road, where it supported Battery G, 1st Ohio Artillery.

The inscription on the reverse side of the monument is as follows:

"This regiment formed here in support of Bartlett's Battery at 10 a. m., April 7, 1862, and held the position until about 12 m., when it advanced to the left and front, and was engaged near Hamburg Road, where the greatest loss occurred. Its loss was 6 men killed; 51 wounded; total 57."

64th Infantry.

THIS regiment was organized and recruited at Mansfield, Ohio, and went into Camp Buckingham, Mansfield, November 9, 1861. About the middle of December it moved by rail to Cincinnati, thence by steamer to Louisville. It moved from Louisville December 26 and marched to Bardstown, Kentucky. It was brigaded there and moved to Danville and Hall's Gap. Here the regiment engaged in building corduroy roads to facilitate the movement of supplies to General Thomas's forces at Somerset, Kentucky. The battle of Mill Springs having been won, the 64th was ordered up to Bowling Green and reached Munfordsville, joined the National forces, and marched with them to Nashville. At Nashville one week it moved with General T. J. Wood's Division for Savannah, Tennessee, by way of Columbia. It reached Savannah at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 7, and taking steamer arrived on the battle-field of Shiloh at 2 p. m. It moved with its brigade, commanded by General Garfield, on the double quick for the scene of the conflict, but the brunt of the battle was over and the regiment was not engaged.

The monument erected for this regiment stands behind the position occupied by the siege guns on the evening of April 6, 1862, on the north side of the Purdy and Savannah road.

The following inscription appears on the reverse side of the monument:

“This regiment arrived on the field at 2 p. m., April 7, 1862, too late to be engaged.”

OHIO

64th INFANTRY
COMMANDED BY
COL. JOHN FERGUSON
CARPENTER'S BRIGADE
FOUCH'S DIVISION
ARMY OF THE OHIO



65th Infantry.

THIS was one of the regiments included in the brigade raised at Mansfield, Ohio, by Hon. John Sherman. It was organized at Camp Buckingham, near Mansfield, on October 3, 1861, and was mustered into service on the 1st of December. The regiment left Mansfield for active duty on the 18th of December and moved by way of Cincinnati to Louisville, where it remained for a week and then marched to Camp Morton, four miles east of Bardstown, arriving on the 30th of December. The 65th was assigned to a brigade composed of the 64th and 65th Ohio, the 51st Indiana and 9th Kentucky. Colonel Harker of the 65th commanded the brigade, and General Wood the division. On January 13, 1862, the brigade broke camp, passing through Bardstown, Springfield, Lebanon, Haysville, Danville and Stanford, Kentucky, arriving at Hall's Gap on the 24th. Here the regiment was ordered to corduroy the roads. The labor was severe, the country being swampy; and the miasma engendered disease to such a degree that many of the men died. On the 7th of February the regiment marched to Lebanon, and on the 12th embarked on cars for Green River. It arrived at Camp Wood, near Munfordsville, on the 13th, where it remained until the 23d, when it crossed Green River, and passing Bowling Green, Franklin, Tyree Springs, and Goodlettsville, arrived at Nashville on the 13th of March and went into camp two and one-half miles southeast of the city. On this march the troops were forced at times to march through woods and by-roads, as the enemy had destroyed the turnpikes in places. The

men were compelled frequently to transport the contents of the baggage wagons on their backs over steep hills, and in one instance, after marching three days, they had advanced only twelve miles. On the 29th of March the regiment, with General Garfield in command of the brigade, marched by the way of Columbia to Savannah, where it arrived on the 7th of April and was moved by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived at 1.30 p. m., on the second day's battle, too late to be engaged.

The monument erected for this regiment stands behind the location of the siege guns on the Purdy and Savannah road.

The following is the inscription on the reverse side of the monument:

"This regiment arrived on the field at 1.30 p. m., April 7, 1862, advanced to the front, near Shiloh Church, between 3 and 4 p. m., too late to be engaged."

Battery G, 1st Light Artillery.

THIS battery was recruited by Captain Joseph Bartlett at Cleveland and Painesville in November and December, 1861. It was organized and mustered into service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, December 17. On January 1, 1862, it was equipped with horses and guns and was then drilled in field work and target practice until February 10, when it marched to Cincinnati and embarked on steamboat for Louisville, where it arrived on the 11th and went into Camp Jesse D. Bright at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and remained there, drilling and preparing for the field, until the 27th, when it moved with six days' supplies on steamer for Nashville, arriving there on the evening of March 4, and went into Camp Johnson on the Charlotte pike. On the 11th it was ordered with Captain Mendenhall's regular battery to report to General Crittenden, commanding the 5th Division. It moved with the column on the Franklin pike for Pittsburg Landing. On Sunday morning, April 6, when fifteen miles from Savannah, heavy firing at Pittsburg Landing was heard and by hard and rapid marching over bad roads it reached Savannah at 8 p. m., where it embarked for the battlefield, reaching there at 1 a. m., on Monday, April 7, and disembarked and took position in line of battle, supported by Boyle's Brigade of Crittenden's Division, and was engaged in the second day's battle. This battery was the only volunteer battery of Buell's army that was engaged at Shiloh.

The monument for this battery stands on the west side of east Corinth road, and eight hundred feet from main Corinth road.

The inscription on the rear of the monument reads as follows:

“This battery of 6 guns went into action here at 10 a. m., April 7, 1862, and was engaged two hours, when it retired for ammunition. Its loss was 2 men wounded.”





Battery A.

Battery A, under Captain W. S. Goodspeed, was mustered into the service on the 25th of September, 1861. It left immediately thereafter for Louisville, Kentucky, receiving its equipment while on the march at Cincinnati. It was the first Ohio battery to report in that department. On October 22, it left, under orders, for Camp Nevin, Kentucky, and reported to General A. M. McCook. With McCook's command it moved to Green River; thence to Louisville, Kentucky, and by river to Nashville, Tennessee. From Nashville it marched to Pittsburg Landing, and arrived on that field at the close of the action.

The monument erected for this Battery stands behind the position occupied by the siege guns.

The following inscription is on the reverse side of the monument:

This Battery arrived on the field about 2 p. m., April 7, 1862, too late to be engaged.

THE following description of the Battle of Shiloh, by Major D. W. Reed, Historian of the National Shiloh Commission, is here given for the first time in print. It has been compiled by Major Reed after many years of study and research in disentangling the threads of woven misrepresentation and error, the product of prejudiced pens whose only source of information has been the statements of the cowardly rabble which is always to be found far in the rear of all great battles.

Major Reed's description will be found wholly impartial, stating facts as they existed, having gleaned his information from reliable official reports and a careful and scientific study of the battlefield.

SHILOH.

PRELIMINARY.

THE battle of Shiloh has been, as General Grant says, "more persistently misunderstood than any other battle of the war."

This misunderstanding is not confined to either side. It is as common among Confederate soldiers as among Union soldiers, and exists equally among the people of the North and people of the South, and is to be accounted for by the false and inaccurate reports of the battle which were first given to the public.

The earliest account of the battle to reach the people of the North was written by a correspondent for the Cincinnati Gazette, who was not upon the field on Sunday and must have obtained whatever information he had on the subject from stragglers far in the rear of the army.

He had, however, followed the maxim of many newspaper correspondents then as well as now, "Anything to be first," and seizing upon the wild rumors always floating rearward from the line of battle, he embellished with drafts from his overwrought imagination in order to make it sufficiently sensational, and sent it to his paper labeled "A truthful account by an eye-witness" with underscored head lines, which under the present forms should have been printed in red.

This account being the first to reach the public was eagerly read and accepted as true, and has been incorporated by some

of the would-be historians into their books and papers without an inquiry as to the truth or falsity of the report. As a result we still read articles which reproduce the startling headlines of that newspaper announcing "The great surprise at Shiloh"; "The camp of a whole division captured at daylight while the men were asleep in their tents"; "Officers bayoneted in their beds," etc. These articles quite frequently assume or assert that these statements are true and proceeds to moralize on the battle of Shiloh from that standpoint.

Whatever excuse the first correspondent may have had for his sensational report, there has been no possible reason for any one to continue to quote his misstatements since the official reports of the battle have been published and are accessible to any one caring to know the truth.

These official reports from Union and Confederate officers agree that the first shots of the battle of Shiloh were fired at 4.55 a. m., Sunday morning, in an engagement between pickets of Hardee's Corps and a reconnoitering party sent out by General Prentiss, and they also show that this picket firing was at a point more than one mile in advance of the Union camps; that from that point the Confederate advance was stubbornly resisted for fully four hours before a camp was captured; that over one thousand Union soldiers and at least an equal number of Confederates were killed or wounded far in front of the line of camps.

While this fierce conflict was in progress all the troops upon the field had gotten into line, and it is absurd to claim that any soldier remained asleep in his tent, or unprepared for battle, until nine o'clock in the morning while heavy batteries of artillery and twenty thousand infantry were engaged for four hours in a fierce conflict in front of his camp.

Doubtless an earnest effort by those in authority might have corrected many errors in regard to Shiloh at the time,

but there seems to have been a willingness to let the reports stand as a reflection upon the Army of the Tennessee, and as an excuse for placing its commander in retirement without the privilege of even reviewing the reports of the battle he had fought and won.

On the Confederate side, also, disagreements existed. Their first newspaper reports were as unreliable and their official reports show like evidences of misunderstanding and jealousy. General Johnston was killed on the field. His version of the plan of the battle and his purposes could only be given by the members of his staff, who at once claimed that the battle would have been won if it had been pushed upon the plan which General Johnston had announced and which was well inaugurated when he was killed.

General Beauregard, in his report, enters upon a defence of his management of the battle after General Johnston fell. Subordinates take sides for and against their chiefs, with such earnestness that some of the reports take the form of personal controversies which tend to a confused rather than a perfect understanding of the battle.

These differences of opinions and misunderstandings have been freely discussed on the platform and in the public press until it may seem that the subject is without further interest. Upon careful investigation, however, it appears that much that has been said and written on the subject has been from a purely personal standpoint in order to defend a favorite commander, or to show the part taken by some particular regiment. It also appears that there has been little or no effort made to show the movements of both armies so as to illustrate the battle in detail. Our purpose shall be to give the facts which are to be gathered from the official reports of both armies and without discussing the "ifs" or "might have beens" to present the record as we find it and to leave the student of history to draw

his own conclusions and make his own speculations upon any hypothesis that may suggest itself to his fertile brain.

In order to fairly present these official reports and to show their connection, months have been spent in their careful study and comparison, in connection with the accurate topographical maps prepared by the Shiloh National Military Park Commission, as well as in actual tests and measurements upon the field, where each movement has been followed and verified until all have been made to harmonize. These investigations demonstrate the fact that many criticisms upon the battle of Shiloh would never have been made had the critic first visited the field and noted its topography. It is also found that apparent conflicts in the reports are often explained when they are examined on the ground. In many cases officers occupying adjacent positions upon the same line at the same time have each claimed that they were alone, unsupported upon the right and left. Survivors of the battle when examining the maps have objected to the continuous lines of battle shown thereon at certain points where they thought their commands were fighting alone. These differences can usually be explained by the presence of some natural obstruction on the field which would prevent persons at one position from seeing those who occupied the other.

Upon one point at least there seems to be no controversy. Up to that time Shiloh was the most important battle of the war. No such numbers of men had met upon any other field. No such important results had been pending. Its losses, on both sides, compared with the numbers engaged show it to have been *one of the most* if not *the most* sanguinary battles of the war. The best blood of the North and South was freely shed, as testified by over twenty thousand killed and wounded on that fiercely-contested field, yet with results so evenly balanced that either side could and did claim a victory.

Field of Operations.

ON the 1st day of January, 1862, General Albert Sidney Johnston was in command of all the Confederate forces of Tennessee and Kentucky. His troops occupied a line of defense extending from Columbus, Kentucky, through Forts Henry and Donelson to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where General Johnston had his headquarters.

General H. W. Halleck at that date commanded the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, and General D. C. Buell commanded the Department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. The Cumberland River formed the boundary separating the Departments of the Missouri and the Ohio.

Various plans had been canvassed by Generals Halleck and Buell, participated in by the General-in-Chief, for an attack upon the Confederate line. General Halleck had asked to have General Buell's army transferred to him, or at least placed under his command, claiming that without such union, and an army of at least sixty thousand men under one commander, it would be impossible to break the well-established lines of General Johnston.¹

Before such union could be effected, and before General Halleck had received a reply to his request, General Grant asked for and received permission to attack the line at Fort Henry on the Tennessee River.² Assisted by the gunboat fleet

¹ No. 8 War Records, pp. 508-510.

² I Grant, p. 287.

of Commodore Foote, Grant captured Fort Henry on the 6th of February and then moving upon Fort Donelson captured that place with fifteen thousand prisoners on the sixteenth. The loss of these forts broke General Johnston's line at its center and compelled him to evacuate Columbus and Bowling Green, abandon Tennessee and Kentucky to the Union Army, and seek a new line of Confederate defense on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

On the Union side, the success of Grant caused great enthusiasm and general rejoicing throughout the North. General Halleck alone seemed displeased. His predictions had been proven unreliable. The Confederate line had been broken with less than half the force he had said was required, and his plan for enlarged command was in danger. He was particularly displeased because Grant sent a division of troops into Buell's department at Clarksville.³ This displeasure was increased when he learned that General Grant had been to Nashville and in consultation with General Buell. In these incidents General Halleck saw that there was danger that the troops of Generals Grant and Buell might be united in the Department of Ohio and he lose Grant's army, instead of gaining Buell's as he had hoped to do. He therefore directed the withdrawal of Smith's division from Clarksville, suspended General Grant from command, and ordered him to Fort Henry to await orders.⁴ He then placed General C. F. Smith in command of all the troops with orders to proceed up the Tennessee River and to make an effort to break the Confederate line on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at some place near Florence.⁵

General Smith's advance reached Savannah, Tennessee, March 12, 1862. Having determined to make that point his

³ Halleck's telegram to Cullum, March 1, 1862.

⁴ 11 War Records, p. 3.

⁵ 7 War Records, p. 674; 11 War Records, p. 6

base of operations he landed the troops that accompanied his advance and sent boats back for supplies and the remainder of his army.

General W. T. Sherman had organized a division of new troops while he was in command at Paducah. With these he was ordered to report to General Smith. He reached Savannah on the 14th of March and was ordered by General Smith to proceed up the river to some point near Eastport and from there make an attempt to break the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in the vicinity of Burnsville, Mississippi.⁶

Previous to this time a gunboat fleet had passed up the Tennessee River as far as Florence. At Pittsburg Landing this fleet encountered a small force of Confederates, consisting of the 18th Louisiana Infantry, Ketchum's Battery of Artillery, and some cavalry. The gunboats shelled the position and drove away the Confederates. One of the shells, by bursting in and setting fire to one of the three buildings on the Landing, had destroyed one-third of the town. The fleet proceeded up the river to Florence, and, on its return, landed a small party at Pittsburg to investigate. This party found a dismounted thirty-two pounder gun on the river bluff and, about one mile out, a hospital containing several Confederate soldiers who had been wounded a few days before in the engagement with the fleet. Near the hospital a Confederate picket post stopped their advance and the party returned to the boats.

In the report made by the officer in command of this naval expedition is found the first mention of Pittsburg Landing, that little hamlet on the Tennessee River, so soon to become historic.

When General Sherman's command was passing Pittsburg Lieutenant Quinn of the United States Gunboat Tyler, pointed

⁶ 10 War Records, p. 22.

out to General Sherman the position that had been occupied by the Confederate battery and informed him that there was a good road from that point to Corinth; that it was, in fact, the landing-place for all goods shipped by river to and from Corinth. General Sherman at once reported these facts to General Smith and asked that the place be occupied in force while the demonstration was being made against Burnsville. In compliance with this request General Hurlbut's division was at once dispatched by boats to Pittsburg Landing.

General Sherman proceeded up the river and landed his division at the mouth of Yellow Creek, a few miles below Eastport, and made an attempt to march to Burnsville. Heavy rains and high water compelled his return to the boats. Finding no other accessible landing-place he dropped down to Pittsburg Landing, where he found Hurlbut's Division on boats.

Sherman reported to General Smith that Eastport was occupied in force by the Confederates and that Pittsburg was the first point below Eastport that was above water, so that a landing of troops could be made. He was directed to disembark his division and Hurlbut's and put them in camp far enough back to afford room for the other divisions of the army to encamp near the river.

On the 16th of March Sherman landed a part of his division and, accompanied by Colonel McPherson, of General Halleck's staff, marched out as far as Monterey, eleven miles, dispersing a Confederate cavalry camp. Returning to the river he spent two days in disembarking his troops and selecting camps, and on the 19th moved out and put his troops into the positions to which he had assigned them, about two and a half miles from the landing.

Pittsburg Landing, on the left bank of the Tennessee River, eight miles above Savannah, was at that time simply a landing-place for steamboats trading along the river. Its high bluff,

at least eighty feet above the water at its highest flood, afforded a safe place for the deposits of products unloaded from or to be loaded upon the boats. From this landing a good ridge road ran southwesterly to Corinth, Mississippi, twenty-two miles away. One mile out from the river the Corinth road crossed another road running north and south parallel with the river and connecting Savannah below with Hamburg, four miles above Pittsburg. One quarter of a mile beyond this crossing the Corinth road forked, the part known as Eastern Corinth road running nearly south until it intersected the Bark road, three miles from the river. The other or main road, running due west from the fork, crossed the Hamburg and Purdy road two miles from the river and then turning southwest passed Shiloh Church just two and one-half miles from the river. At a point five miles out this main road intersected the Bark road at the southwest corner of what is now the Shiloh National Military Park. The said Bark road, running nearly due east to Hamburg, forms the southern boundary of said park.

On the south side of the Bark road ridge is Lick Creek, which has its rise near Monterey and empties into the Tennessee about two miles above Pittsburg. North of the main Corinth road and at an average of about one mile from it is Owl Creek, which flows northeasterly and empties into Snake Creek at the point where Savannah road crosses it. Snake Creek empties into the Tennessee about one mile below Pittsburg.

All these streams flow through flat, muddy bottom lands and are in the spring of the year practically impassable, and in April, 1862, could not be crossed except at two or three places, where bridges were maintained. These streams, therefore, formed an excellent protection against an attack upon either flank of an army encamped between them. The general surface of the land along the Corinth road is on about the same level, but is cut up on either side by deep ravines and watercourses

leading into the creeks. In many of these ravines are running streams with the usual marshy margins.

In 1862 this plateau was covered with open forest with frequent thick brush patches and an occasional clearing of a few acres surrounding the farm house of the owner.

Sherman selected grounds for his division camps just behind a little stream called Shiloh Branch; McDowell's Brigade on the right, with his right on Owl Creek at the bridge where the Hamburg and Purdy road crosses said creek; Buckland's Brigade next in line to the left, with his left at Shiloh Church; Hildebrand's Brigade to the left of the church; Stuart's Brigade, detached from others, to the extreme left of the line at the point where the Savannah and Hamburg and the Purdy and Hamburg roads united just before they cross Lick Creek.

Hurlbut's Division formed its camp one mile in rear of Sherman's, near the crossing of the Corinth and the Hamburg and Savannah road.

On the 11th day of March the Departments of Missouri and Ohio were consolidated under the name of the Department of the Mississippi, and Major General H. W. Halleck assigned to the command, giving him from that date the control he had sought, of both armies then operating in Tennessee. General Smith, about the time of his arrival at Savannah, had received an injury to his leg while stepping from a gunboat into a yawl. This injury, apparently insignificant at first, soon took such serious form that the General was obliged to relinquish command of the troops and General Grant was restored to duty and ordered by General Halleck to repair to Savannah and take command of the troops in that vicinity. Upon his arrival at Savannah, March 17th, General Grant found his army divided, a part on either side of the Tennessee River. He at once reported to General Halleck⁷ the exact situation and in answer was di-

⁷ 11 War Records, p. 45.

rected to "destroy the railroad connections at Corinth."⁸ To carry out this order General Grant transferred the remainder of his army, except a small garrison for Savannah, to the west side of the river, concentrating the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th Divisions at Pittsburg Landing and the 3d at Crump's Landing, six miles below. General McClernand with the 1st Division formed his camp in rear of Sherman's right brigades; General W. H. L. Wallace, commanding the 2d Division, encamped to the right of Hurlbut, between Corinth road and Snake creek. A new division, the 6th, just organizing under General Prentiss out of new troops, went into camp as the regiments arrived, between Hildebrand's and Stuart's Brigades of Sherman's Division, its center on the Eastern Corinth road. General Lew Wallace, commanding the 3d Division, placed his 1st Brigade at Crump's, his 2d Brigade at Stony Lonesome and his 3d Brigade at Adamsville, five miles out on the Purdy road.

It will be seen that the occupation of Pittsburg Landing by Union troops was not in accordance with a prearranged plan. The army had been sent up the Tennessee to attempt to break the railroad. With that work still in view it had landed at the only accessible place within striking distance of that road. Whatever of credit or censure may be due to any one for placing troops in camp at Pittsburg Landing belongs to General Smith. It would seem, however, that under his instructions, still in force, to break the railroad at Corinth, this was the right thing to do. In any event the action was endorsed by General Halleck, for his only reply to the report of General Grant informing him that part of the troops were on the west side of the river was: "It is reported that the enemy has moved out of Corinth * * If so General Smith should immediately destroy the railroad connection at Corinth."⁹ To obey this order it

⁸ 11 War Records, p. 46.

⁹ 11 War Records, p. 46.

would have been necessary to place his troops on the west side of the river.

Ever since the movement up the Tennessee began General Halleck had declared his purpose to assume personal command in the field. As early as March 10 he wrote General McClellan: "I propose going to the Tennessee *in a few days* to take personal command."¹⁰ Pending his arrival at the front his orders to Smith, to Sherman and to Grant were: "My instructions not to bring on an engagement must be strictly obeyed."¹¹ But when informed by General Grant that the contemplated attack upon Corinth would make a general engagement inevitable Halleck at once ordered: "By all means keep your forces together until you connect with General Buell. Don't let the enemy draw you into an engagement now."¹² To this General Grant replied: "All troops have been concentrated near Pittsburg Landing. No movement of troops will be made except to advance Sherman to Pea Ridge."¹³ Sherman made a reconnaissance towards Pea Ridge March 24, and drove some cavalry across Lick Creek. He bivouacked at Chambers that night and returned to camp next morning.

On the 31st with two regiments of infantry, a section of artillery and a company of cavalry Sherman went up to Eastport and finding the works there and at Chickasaw abandoned he sent his scouts toward Iuka. Confederate cavalry was encountered and the command returned to Pittsburg.

The Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Major-General U. S. Grant, was on the 5th of April, 1862, organized into six divisions; the 1st commanded by Major-General John A. McClernand; the second by Brigadier-General W. H. L. Wallace;

¹⁰ 11 War Records, p. 24.

¹¹ 7 War Records, p. 674; 10 War Records, p. 25; 11 War Records, p. 41.

¹² 11 War Records, p. 51.

¹³ 11 War Records, p. 57.

the 3d by Major-General Lew Wallace; the 4th by Brigadier-General S. A. Hurlbut; the 5th by Brigadier-General W. T. Sherman and the 6th by Brigadier-General B. M. Prentiss. Generals McClernand, C. F. Smith and Lew Wallace had been promoted Major-Generals March 21, 1862. Official notice of such promotion was sent to General Grant by General Halleck from St. Louis April 5.¹⁴ Previous to this notice of promotion the order of rank of the Brigadiers was as follows: Sherman, McClernand, Hurlbut, Prentiss, C. F. Smith, Lew Wallace, W. H. L. Wallace. General Smith, until relieved by General Grant, March 17, was in command by order of General McClellan.¹⁵

The camps of Sherman and Prentiss formed the front line about two and a half miles from Pittsburg and extending in a semi-circle from Owl Creek on the right to Lick Creek on the left. One company from each regiment was advanced as a picket one mile in front of regimental camps.

By the official returns of April 5, 1862, there were in the five divisions of the Army of the Tennessee at Pittsburg Landing:

Present for duty, infantry, artillery and cavalry, officers and men, 39,830.

In the 3d Division at Crump's,

Present for duty, officers and men, 7,564.

On the evening of the 5th the advance of General Buell's Army arrived at Savannah, and in one day more would have united with the Army of the Tennessee ready for the advance on Corinth as contemplated and announced in General Halleck's program.

When General Johnston withdrew his army from Kentucky and Tennessee, after the fall of Fort Donelson, he established

¹⁴ 11 War Records, p. 94.

¹⁵ 11 War Records, p. 82.

his new line of operations along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad with his right at Chattanooga, and his left on the Mississippi at Fort Pillow. On this line he was reinforced by Generals Polk and Beauregard from Columbus and West Tennessee, and by General Bragg from Pensacola and Mobile, and had ordered Van Dorn from Little Rock, Arkansas, to report with his army at Corinth, Mississippi. As early as March 9, General Ruggles was placed in command at Corinth and was ordered to put his troops in marching order and to commence a line of intrenchments around the town.

On the 29th of March General Johnston issued a general order consolidating the armies of Kentucky and Mississippi and some independent commands into the "Army of the Mississippi," of which he assumed the command, naming General G. T. Beauregard as second in command, and Major-General Braxton Bragg as Chief of Staff. Subsequently he organized his army into four corps, the 1st Corps commanded by Major-General Leonidas Polk; the 2d Corps commanded by Major-General Braxton Bragg; the 3d Corps commanded by Major-General W. J. Hardee; and the Reserve Corps commanded by Major-General J. C. Breckinridge.

One division of the 1st Corps, Cheatham's, was at Bethel and Purdy; a brigade of the 2d Corps was at Monterey; the Reserve Corps at Burnsville; the cavalry nearer the Union lines. All other troops concentrated at Corinth.

General Johnston had been depressed by the censure of the Southern press and as late as March 18 offered to relinquish the command of the army to General Beauregard. Reassured by expressions of confidence by Mr. Davis, he resolved to retain command, and, if possible, to regain the confidence of the people by taking the offensive and attacking Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing, hoping to defeat that army before it could be reinforced by General Buell. Hearing that General Buell

was nearing Savannah General Johnston determined to attack at once without awaiting the arrival of Van Dorn. Accordingly, on the 3d of April he issued orders for the forward movement, directing his army to move by the several roads and concentrate at Mickey's, eight miles from Pittsburg Landing, so as to be ready to attack at sunrise on the morning of the 5th. Heavy rains, bad roads, and the delays incident to marching large columns with wagon trains and artillery over muddy roads prevented the assembly of the army at Mickey's until nearly night of the 5th. It was then determined to delay the attack until daylight next morning.

The aggregate present for duty, officers and men of the Confederate army—infantry, artillery and cavalry, assembled at Mickey's, April 5, 1862, as shown by official reports, was 43,968. This army General Johnston put in line of battle and bivouacked Saturday night in the following order: General Hardee's Corps on the first or advanced line, with Cleburne's Brigade on the left, its left flank at Widow Howell's near Winningham's Creek; Wood's Brigade next to the right with his right on the main Pittsburg and Corinth road and just in rear of the Wood's field; Shaver's Brigade on right of Pittsburg and Corinth road extending the line nearly to Bark road. As Hardee's line, thus deployed, did not occupy all the space to Lick Creek, as desired, Gladden's Brigade from Wither's Division of 2d Corps was added to Hardee's right extending the line across Bark road. General Bragg's Corps was deployed eight hundred yards in rear of the first line, with General Ruggles's Division on the left and General Wither's Division on the right, in the following order of brigades from left to right: Pond, Anderson, Gibson, Jackson and Chalmers. This second line overlapped the first and extended beyond Hardee's on both flanks, Jackson's left flank resting on the Bark road. The Corps of General Polk and Breckinridge were formed in col-

umn by brigades in rear of the second line. Wharton's and Brewer's cavalry were on the left flank, guarding the road toward Stantonville; Clanton's cavalry on the right front, Avery's, Forest's and Adams's cavalry at Greer's ford on Lick Creek. Other cavalry organizations were attached to the different corps.

General Johnston's headquarters was established at the forks of the Bark and Pittsburg roads.

Pickets were sent out from the first line. The 3d Mississippi, commanded by Major Hardcastle, was on such duty in front of Wood's brigade, his reserve post at the corner where Wood's and Fraley's fields join.

The Battle.

DURING the advance from Monterey on the 3d there had been skirmishing between the cavalry of the two armies, and on the 4th one of Buckland's picket posts was captured. Buckland sent out two companies in pursuit of the captors. These companies were attacked and surrounded by Confederate cavalry, but were rescued by Buckland coming to their relief with his whole regiment. On Saturday Generals Prentiss and Sherman each sent out reconnoitering parties to the front. Neither of these parties developed the enemy in force, but reported such evidences of cavalry that pickets of both divisions were doubled, and General Prentiss, being still apprehensive of attack, sent out, at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, three companies of the 25th Missouri under Major Powell of that regiment to again reconnoiter well to the front.

Major Powell marched to the right and front, passing between the Rhea and Seay fields, and at 4.55 a. m. struck Hardcastle's pickets and received their fire. The fire was returned by Powell, and a sharp engagement was had between these outposts, continuing, as Hardcastle says, one hour and a half, until 6.30 a. m., when he saw his brigade formed in his rear and fell back to his place in line. Wood's Brigade advancing drove Powell back to the Seay field, where he was reenforced by four companies of the 16th Wisconsin that had been on picket near by and five companies of the 21st Missouri, under Colonel Moore, who at once took command and sent back to camp for the remainder of his regiment. This force, fighting and retreat-

ing slowly, was reenforced at the southeast corner of the Rhea field by all of Peabody's brigade. This force succeeded in holding the Confederates in check until about 8 o'clock, when Peabody fell back to the line of his camp closely followed by Shaver's Brigade and the right of Wood's Brigade.

While Peabody's Brigade was thus engaged General Prentiss had advanced Miller's Brigade to the south side of Spane field and placed Hickenlooper's battery to the left and Munch's battery to the right of the Eastern Corinth road. In this position he was attacked by Gladden's Brigade and by the left of Chalmer's brigade that had advanced to the front line. These Confederate brigades, after a stubborn fight, in which Gladden was mortally wounded, drove Miller back to his line of camps at the same time that Peabody was driven back to his. In their several camps Prentiss formed his regiments again and was vigorously attacked by Gladden's and Shaver's Brigades, assisted on their left by a part of Wood's Brigade and on the right by Chalmers.

At 9 o'clock Prentiss was driven from his second position with the loss of the entire division camp, two guns of Hickenlooper's battery, and many killed and wounded left on the field. Among the killed was Colonel Peabody, the commander of the 1st Brigade of Prentiss's Division.

While the right of Hardee's line was engaged with Prentiss his left had attacked the brigades of Hildebrand and Buckland of Sherman's Division. These brigades had formed in line in front of their camps and behind Shiloh Branch, with Barrett's battery at Shiloh Church and Waterhouse's battery to the left behind the camp of the 53d Ohio. The 3d Brigade of McClelland's Division was brought up and formed in support of Sherman's left flank and of Waterhouse's battery. In the Confederate advance the left of Wood's brigade had been slightly engaged with the 53d Ohio, which easily gave way when

Wood obliqued to the right to avoid Waterhouse's battery, and following Prentiss, passed the left flank of Hildebrand's Brigade, then left-wheeled to the attack of McCleernand's 3d Brigade. Cleburne's Brigade, in attempting to cross the marshy ground of Shiloh Branch, received the concentrated fire of the two brigades, and after two or three unsuccessful efforts to dislodge the Union troops, in which his regiment lost very heavily, the 6th Mississippi having over seventy percent killed and wounded, he was obliged to give place to Anderson's Brigade, of Bragg's Corps, which was in like manner repulsed with severe loss. Johnson's and Russell's Brigades, of Polk's Corp, now came up together, Russell on the right overlapping Sherman's left and Johnson to his left along the Corinth road. The re-organized parts of the brigades of Cleburne and Anderson, joining Russell and Johnson, the four brigades, assisted by Wood's Brigade, advanced, and at 10 o'clock drove Sherman's two brigades and the 3d Brigade of McCleernand's Division back across the Purdy road, with the loss of three guns of Waterhouse's battery and of the camps of the three brigades. During the contest Confederate Generals Clark, commanding a division, and Johnson, commanding a brigade, were severely wounded, and Colonel Raith, commanding McCleernand's 3d Brigade, was mortally wounded. The capture of the three guns of Waterhouse's battery is claimed by the 13th Tennessee, of Russell's Brigade, and General Polk seems to concede the claim, though it appears that several regiments were attacking the battery from the front when the 13th Tennessee moved by the right flank, and, approaching from its left rear, reached it before those from the front. General Vaughan, of the 13th Tennessee, says that when his regiment reached these guns a dead Union officer lay near them, and keeping guard over his body was a pointer dog, that refused to allow the Confederates to approach the body.

Pond's Brigade, of Bragg's Corps, had engaged McDowell's Brigade, in conjunction with Anderson's attack on Buckland, and had succeeded in gaining the bridge at McDowell's right flank, but had not become seriously engaged when Sherman ordered McDowell to retire and form junction with his 3d and 4th Brigades, which were then falling back from Shiloh Church. McDowell therefore abandoned his camp to Pond without a contest.

After the capture of Prentiss's camp, Chalmer's and Jackson's Brigades from Bragg's Corps were ordered to the right to attack the extreme left of the Union line. Preceded by Clanton's cavalry these brigades moved by the flank down the Bark road until the head of the column was at the swampy grounds of Lick Creek, then forming line of battle and placing Gage's and Girardey's batteries upon the bluff south of Locust Grove Creek and they compelled Stuart, who was without artillery, to leave his camp and form his lines to left and rear in the timber. Here he held Chalmers in a fierce fight until about 2 o'clock, when he fell back to the landing, abandoning the last of Sherman's camps. Jackson's attack, as he came across the creek, fell upon McArthur's Brigade, consisting of 9th and 12th Illinois, supported on the left by the 50th Illinois, and by Willard's battery in the rear. McArthur, in a fierce fight in which the 9th Illinois lost sixty percent of the men engaged, held his ground until Jackson was reenforced by Bowen's Brigade of Breckinridge's Corps, when McArthur fell back.

When Sherman and Prentiss discovered that they were being attacked by the Confederates in force they asked reenforcements from the divisions in their rear. McClernand sent his 3d Brigade to reenforce Sherman's left and Schwarz battery to assist Buckland. He then formed his 1st and 2d Brigades along the Pittsburg road in front of his headquarters, Burrow's battery in the center, Marsh's Brigade to its right, Hare's

Brigade to its left behind the Review field, McAllister's battery at the northwest corner of said field, and Dresser's battery at Water Oaks Pond. On this line the 3d Brigade rallied when it fell back from Sherman's line.

Veatch's Brigade of Hurlbut's Division was sent to reinforce McCleernand and formed behind Burrow's battery. Hurlbut marched his other brigades to the Peach Orchard and formed line of battle with Williams's Brigade facing south, and Lauman's Brigade facing west—the batteries, Mann's, Ross's, and Meyer's all in the field behind the infantry.

W. H. L. Wallace's 1st Brigade, commanded by Colonel Tuttle, moved out on the Eastern Corinth road and formed on the east side of the Duncan field in an old sunken road; McArthur's brigade was scattered; the 81st Ohio and the 14th Missouri were sent to guard the bridge over Snake Creek; the 13th Missouri to reinforce McDowell's Brigade and McArthur in person, with 9th and 12th Illinois and Willard's battery, went to the support of Stuart and formed on his right rear and at the left of Hurlbut's Division, just east of the peach orchard; of Sweeny's Brigade the 7th and 59th Illinois formed on Tuttle's right connecting it with McCleernand's left; the 50th Illinois was sent to McArthur; the other regiments were held in reserve until about noon, when the 8th Iowa formed on Tuttle's left to fill a gap between Wallace and Prentiss; the 57th Illinois went to the extreme left, and the 52d Illinois reported to McCleernand at his sixth position, just east of Tilghman Creek; batteries D, H and K, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, were placed along the ridge in rear of Tuttle. Prentiss rallied his broken division, not over 800 men, on Hurlbut's right, connecting it with Wallace's left.

In the early morning General Grant at Savannah heard the firing and directed General Nelson of the Army of the Ohio to march his division along the east bank of the Tennessee to the

point opposite Pittsburg. Then leaving a request for General Buell to hurry his troops forward as rapidly as possible he hastened by boat to join his army. Arriving upon the field at about the time that Prentiss was driven from his camp, he immediately despatched orders to General Lew Wallace to bring his division to the battlefield. There has ever since been a dispute as to the terms of this order and the time of its delivery. It is admitted that General Wallace received an order and that he started his command at about 12 o'clock by a road leading into the Hamburg and Purdy road west of the bridge over Owl Creek on the right of Sherman's camps. This bridge was abandoned by McDowell and held by the Confederates at 10 o'clock. An aide from General Grant overtook Wallace on this road about 3 o'clock and turned him back to the Savannah and Hamburg, or river road, by which he reached the battlefield about 6 o'clock, after the fighting for the day had ceased.

In the movements of the Confederate troops in the morning Gibson's Brigade of Bragg's Corps had followed Shaver's Brigade and had halted just inside the line of camps. This had separated Gibson from Anderson by the length of a brigade; into this space Bragg directed Stephen's Brigade, of Polk's Corps, which entered the line of camps in rear of Wood's Brigade. Stewart's Brigade, also of Polk's Corps, was sent to the right and entered the line of camps in rear of Gladden's Brigade.

When Prentiss was driven back General Johnston ordered his reserve into action by sending Trabue forward on the Pittsburg road to Shiloh Church, while Bowen and Statham were moved down the Bark road and formed line of battle south of the peach orchard to the left rear of Jackson and completing the line to where Gladden's Brigade, now commanded by Adams, was resting near Prentiss's headquarters.

Following the capture of the guns of Waterhouse's battery

and the retreat of Sherman and Raith to the Purdy road, Wood's and Shaver's Brigades, with Swett's battery, were ordered to left wheel. Stewart's Brigade was sent by left flank along the rear of Peabody's camp to Wood's left, where three of the regiments took their places in line, while the 4th Tennessee, supported by the 12th Tennessee, from Russell's Brigade, went into line between Wood's and Shaver's Brigades. Stanford's battery took position in the camp of the 4th Illinois Cavalry. Joining this force on its left were the somewhat disorganized brigades of Cleburne, Anderson, Johnson and Russell. General Polk was personally directing their movements and led them forward without waiting for perfect organization in pursuit of Sherman's retreating brigades. This combined force of seven brigades moved to the attack of McClernd and Sherman in their second position along the Pittsburg and Purdy road. The right of this attacking force extended beyond McClernd's left became engaged with W. H. L. Wallace's troops near Duncan House, while Stephen's Brigade of Polk's Corps engaged the left to Tuttle's Brigade and Prentiss's Division in the Hornet's Nest. At the same time Gladden attacked Lauman on west side of the peach orchard. In these attacks Generals Hindman and Wood were wounded and the Confederates in front of Wallace, Prentiss and Lauman were repulsed.

The attack upon McClernd and Sherman was successful and drove these commands back to the center of Marsh's Brigade camp, where they made a short stand at what McClernd calls his third line, and then retired to the field at the right of said camp to the fourth line, the 3d and 4th Brigades of Sherman's Division retiring to the landing and his 1st Brigade, McDowell's, taking their place.

In the repulse of McClernd from his second and third line he had lost Burrow's entire battery of six guns, which

was taken by Wood's Brigade; also one gun of McAllister's battery taken by the 4th Tennessee, and two guns of Schwartz's battery and four guns of Dresser's battery. Part of these, perhaps all, are claimed by the 154th Tennessee.

Rallying in camp to Hare's Brigade McClernand, with McDowell's Brigade on his right, checked the Confederate advance, and then by a united countercharge, at 12 o'clock, recovered his second brigade camp and his own headquarters, and captured Cobb's Tennessee battery.

McClernand gives the 11th Iowa and the 11th and 20th Illinois the credit for the capture of this battery. In the forward movement the 6th Iowa and 46th Ohio of McDowell's Brigade, and 13th Missouri of McArthur's Brigade, became engaged with Trabue's Confederate Brigade in a fierce battle, of which Trabue says: "The combat was a severe one. I fought the enemy an hour and a quarter, killing and wounding 400 or 500 of the 46th Ohio Infantry, as well as of another regiment, a Missouri regiment and some Iowa troops. * * * I lost here many men and several officers."

The number killed, wounded and missing of the 46th Ohio at the battle of Shiloh, both days, was 246. But of the three regiments opposed to Trabue there were 510 killed, wounded and missing; most of them were doubtless lost in this conflict, so that Trabue may not have seriously erred in his statement.

At the time that McClernand fell back from his second position General Stewart took command of Wood's and Shaver's Brigades and with the 4th Tennessee of his own Brigade moved to the right and renewed the attack upon Tuttle and Prentiss. Meeting a severe repulse he withdrew at 12 o'clock with the 4th Tennessee to the assistance of the force in front of McClernand. At the same time Shaver's and Wood's Brigades retired for rest and ammunition and Stephen's Brigade moved to the right and joined Breckinridge south of the Peach Orchard.

General Bragg then brought up Gibson's Brigade, which had been resting near Peabody's camp, and sent it in four separate charges against the position held by Prentiss and Tuttle. Gibson's Brigade was shattered in these useless charges and retired from the field. While Bragg was directing these several charges Generals Polk and Hardee had renewed the attack upon McClerland and in a contest lasting two hours had driven him back once more to the camp of his first Brigade, where he maintained his position until 2.30 p. m., when he fell back across the valley of Tilghman Creek to his sixth line, abandoning the last of his camps.

About 12 o'clock General Johnston, having gotten his reserve in position south of the peach orchard, assumed personal command of the right wing of his army and directed a combined forward movement, intending to break the Union left where Chalmers and Jackson had been engaged since about 10 o'clock in an unsuccessful fight with Stuart and McArthur. Bowen's Brigade was sent to support Jackson and was closely followed echelon to the left by Statham's, Stephen's and Gladden's Brigades in an attack upon Hurlbut in peach orchard. Stuart, hard pressed by Chalmers and threatened on the flank by Clanton's cavalry was, as we have seen, the first to yield, and falling back left McArthur's flank exposed, compelling him and Hurlbut to fall back to the north side of the peach orchard. As Hurlbut's 1st Brigade fell back Lauman's Brigade on its right was transferred to the left of the division in support of McArthur. Hurlbut's Division, as then formed, stood at a right angle with the line of Prentiss and Wallace.

At 2.30 p. m., while personally directing the movements of his reserve, General Johnston was struck by a minie ball and almost instantly killed. The death of the Confederate Commander-in-Chief caused a relaxation of effort on that flank until General Bragg, hearing of Johnston's death, turned over the

command at the center to General Ruggles and repairing to the right assumed command and again ordered a forward movement.

General Ruggles having noted the ineffectual efforts of Bragg to break the Union center determined to concentrate artillery upon that point. He therefore assembled ten batteries and a section and placed them in position along the west side of the Duncan field and southeast side of the Review field. In support of these batteries he brought up portions of the brigades of Gibson, Shaver, Wood, Anderson and Stewart, with the 38th Tennessee and Crescent regiment of Pond's Brigade and once more attacked the position so stubbornly held by Wallace and Prentiss. The concentrated fire of these sixty-two guns drove away the Union batteries, but was not able to rout the infantry from its sheltered position in the old road.

William Preston Johnston, in the "Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston," gives this graphic description of the fighting at this point:

"This position of the Federal line was occupied by Wallace's Division and by the remnant of Prentiss's Division. Here, behind a dense thicket on the crest of the hill, was posted a strong force of as hardy troops as ever fought, almost perfectly protected by the conformation of the ground. To assail it an open field had to be passed, enfiladed by the fire of its batteries. It was nicknamed by the Confederates by that very mild metaphor "The Hornet's Nest." No figure of speech would be too strong to express the deadly peril of an assault upon this natural fortress whose inaccessible barriers blazed for six hours with sheets of flame and whose infernal gates poured forth a murderous storm of shot and shell and musketry fire which no living thing could quell or even withstand. Brigade after brigade was led against it, but valor was of no avail. Hindman's brilliant brigades, which had swept

everything before them from the field, were shivered into fragments and paralyzed for the remainder of the day. Stewart's regiments made fruitless assaults, but only to retire mangled from the field. Bragg now ordered up Gibson's splendid brigade. It made a charge, but, like the others, recoiled and fell back. Bragg sent orders to charge again. * * * Four times the position was charged; four times the assault proved unavailing—the brigade was repulsed. About half past three o'clock the struggle which had been going on for five hours with fitful violence was renewed with the utmost fury. Polk's and Bragg's corps intermingled were engaged in a death grapple with the sturdy commands of Wallace and Prentiss. * * * General Ruggles judiciously collected all the artillery he could find, some eleven batteries, which he massed against the position. The opening of so heavy a fire and the simultaneous advance of the whole Confederate line resulted first in confusion and then in defeat of Wallace and the surrender of Prentiss at about half past five o'clock. Each Confederate commander of division, brigade and regiment, as his command pounced upon the prey, believed it entitled to the credit of the capture. Breckinridge, Ruggles, Withers, Cheatham, and other divisions which helped to subdue the stubborn fighters—each imagined his own the hardest part of the work."

Generals Polk and Hardee, with the commingled commands of the Confederate left, had followed McClemand in his retreat across Tilghman Creek, and at about 4 o'clock Hardee sent Pond with three of his regiments and Wharton's cavalry to attack the Union position upon the east side of said creek. In this attack the Confederates were repulsed with heavy loss, the 18th Louisiana alone losing forty-two percent of those engaged. Pond retired to the west side of the creek and took no further part in the action of Sunday. Trabue and Russell, with some other detachments renewed the attack and at 4.30

p. m. succeeded in driving McCleernand and Veatch back to the Hamburg road, then wheeled to the right against the exposed flank of W. H. L. Wallace's Division. At the same time Bragg had forced back the Union left until McArthur and Hurlbut, seeing that they were in danger of being cut off from the landing, withdrew their forces, letting the whole of Bragg's forces upon the rest of Prentiss and Wallace, while Polk and Hardee were attacking them on their right flank and Ruggles was pounding them from the front. Wallace attempted to withdraw by the left flank, but in passing the lines closing behind him he was mortally wounded. Colonel Tuttle, with two of his regiments succeeded in passing the lines while four of Wallace's regiments with the part of Prentiss's Division were completely surrounded, and after an ineffectual effort to force their way back to the landing were compelled to surrender at 5.30 p. m. The number of prisoners captured here and in previous engagements was 2,314 men and officers, about an equal number from each division. General Prentiss and the mortally wounded General Wallace were both taken prisoners, but General Wallace was left on the field and was recovered by his friends next day and died at Savannah, Tennessee, four days later.

During the afternoon Colonel Webster, Chief of Artillery on General Grant's staff, had placed Madison's battery of siege guns in position about a quarter of a mile out from the landing and then as the other batteries came back from the front placed them in position to the right and left of the siege guns. Hurlbut's Division, as it came back from the front, was formed on the right of these guns; Stuart's Brigade on the left; parts of Wallace's Division and detached regiments formed in the rear and to the right of Hurlbut, connecting with McCleernand's left. McCleernand extended the line to Hamburg and Savannah road and along that road to near McArthur's headquarters, where

Buckland's Brigade of Sherman's Division with three regiments of McArthur's Brigade were holding the right, which covered the bridge by which Lew Wallace was to arrive on the field.

About 5 o'clock Ammen's Brigade of Nelson's Division of the Army of the Ohio reached the field, the 36th Indiana taking position at the left in support of Stone's battery. Two gunboats, the Tyler and the Lexington, were at the mouth of Dill's Branch, just above the Landing.

After the capture of Prentiss an attempt was made to re-organize the Confederate forces for an attack upon the Union line in position near the Landing. Generals Chalmers and Jackson and Colonel Trabue moved their commands to the right down the ridge south of Dill's Branch until they came under fire of the Union batteries and gunboats, which silenced Gage's battery, the only one with the command. Trabue sheltered his command on the south side of the ridge, while Chalmers and Jackson moved into the valley of Dill's Branch and pressed skirmishers forward to the brow of the hill on north side of the valley, but their exhausted men, many of them without ammunition, could not be urged to a charge upon the batteries before them. Colonel Deas, commanding a remnant of Gladden's Brigade, formed with 224 men in the ravine on Jackson's left, and Anderson formed at the head of the ravine where he remained ten or fifteen minutes; then he retired beyond range of the floating guns. Colonel Lindsay, 1st Mississippi Cavalry, charged upon and captured Ross's battery as it was withdrawing from position near Hurlbut's headquarters, and then with thirty or forty men crossed the head of Dill's Branch and attempted to charge another battery, but finding himself in the presence of an infantry force "managed to get back under the hill without damage." This cavalry and the skirmishers from Chalmer's and Jackson's Brigades were the only Confederate

troops that came under musketry fire after Prentiss and Wallace surrendered.

In the meantime General Bragg made an effort to get troops into position on the left of Pittsburg road, but before arrangements were completed night came on and General Beauregard ordered all the troops withdrawn. The Confederate troops sought bivouacs on the field, some occupying captured Union camps and some returning to their bivouacs of Saturday night. General Beauregard remained near Shiloh Church; General Polk retired to his Saturday night camp; General Bragg was with Beauregard at the Church; General Hardee and General Withers encamped with Colonel Martin in Peabody's camp; Trabue occupied camps of the 6th Iowa and 46th Ohio; Pond's Brigade alone of the infantry troops remained in line of battle confronting the Union line.

The Union troops bivouacked on their line of battle, extending from Pittsburg Landing to Snake Creek Bridge, where the 3d Division arrived after dark, occupying the line from McArthur's headquarters to the lowlands of the creek. Thirteen hours the battle had raged over all parts of the field without a moment's cessation. The Union army had been steadily forced back on both flanks. The camps of all but the 2d Division had been captured, and position after position surrendered after the most persistent fighting and with fearful loss of life on both sides. Many regiments and brigades even had been shattered and had lost their organizations. Detachments of soldiers, parts of companies—and regiments even—were scattered over the field, some doubtless seeking in vain for their commands, many caring for dead and wounded comrades, others exhausted with the long conflict and content to seek rest and refreshments at any place that promised relief from the terrors of the battle. The fierceness of the fighting on Sunday is shown by the losses sustained by some of the organizations en-

gaged. The 9th Illinois lost 366 out of 617; the 6th Mississippi lost 300 out of 425; Cleburne's Brigade lost 1013 out of 2700, and the brigade was otherwise depleted until he had but 800 men in line Sunday night. He continued in the fight on Monday until he had 58 men in line, and these he sent to the rear for ammunition.

Gladden's Brigade was reduced to 224; the 55th Illinois lost 275 out of 657; the 28th Illinois lost 245 out of 642; the 6th Iowa had 52 killed outright; the 3d Iowa lost thirty-three percent of those engaged; the 12th Iowa, in killed, wounded and prisoners, lost four more than were reported for duty that morning, four of its sick having joined the ranks and remained to the end. These are but samples, many other regiments having lost in about the same proportion. The loss of officers was especially heavy. Out of five Union division commanders one was killed, one wounded and one captured; out of fifteen brigade commanders nine were on the list of casualties, and out of sixty-one infantry regimental commanders on the field fifty-three were killed, wounded or missing, making a loss on Sunday of forty-five out of eighty-one commanders of divisions, brigades and regiments.

The Confederate Army lost its Commander-in-Chief, killed. Two corps commanders wounded; three out of five of the division commanders wounded; four of its brigade commanders killed or wounded, and twenty out of seventy-eight of its regimental commanders killed or wounded. With such losses, the constant shifting of positions and the length of time engaged it is not a matter to cause surprise that the Confederate Army was reduced, as General Beauregard claims, to less than 20,000 men in line, and that these were so exhausted that they sought their bivouacs with little regard to battle lines—and that both armies lay down in the rain to sleep as best they could, with little thought by either of any danger of attack during the night.

A few years later, with the experience that came from service, neither Confederate nor Union soldier would have thought of rest, much as they need it, until a complete line of defense had been built for protection against the attacks of the morrow. But this art of war had not then been learned; neither army knew the possibility of building entrenchments until they had been regularly laid out by engineers and plans approved at headquarters. So we find at Shiloh that with three exceptions no breastworks were prepared by either side on Sunday night. Of these exceptions, a Union battery near the landing was protected by a few sacks of corn piled up in front of the guns; some Confederate regiments arranged the fallen timber in front of Marsh's Brigade camp into a sort of defensive work that served a good purpose the next day, and Lieutenant Nispel, Company E, 2d Illinois Light Artillery, dug a trench in front of his guns, making a slight earthwork, which may still be seen just at the right of the position occupied by the siege guns. He alone of all the officers on the field thought to use the spade which was so soon to become an important weapon of war.

During Sunday night the remainder of General Nelson's Division and General Crittenden's Division of the Army of the Ohio arrived upon the field and early Monday morning the Union forces were put in motion to renew the battle. General Crittenden's right rested on the Corinth road; General Nelson to his left extending the line across the Hamburg road; the 2d Iowa and the 15th Illinois from the Army of the Tennessee extending the line to near the overflowed land of the Tennessee. Two brigades of General McCook's Division, arriving on the field about 8 o'clock, formed on Crittenden's right, Rousseau's brigade in front line and Kirk's in reserve. At McCook's right was Hurlbut, then McClemand, then Sherman, then Lew Wallace, whose right rested on the swamps of Owl Creek. The Army of the Ohio formed with one regiment of each brigade in

reserve and with Boyle's Brigade of Crittenden's Division as reserve for the whole. The reserve of W. H. L. Wallace's Division, under command of Colonel Tuttle, was also in reserve behind General Crittenden.

The early and determined advance of the Union Army soon convinced General Beauregard that fresh troops had arrived. He, however, made his disposition as rapidly as possible to meet the advance by sending General Hardee to his right, General Bragg, to his left, General Polk to left center and General Breckinridge to right center with orders to each to put the Confederate troops in line of battle without regard to their original organization. These officers hurried their staff officers to all parts of the field and soon formed a line for Hardee, with Chalmers on the right in Stuart's camps. Next to him was Colonel Wheeler, in command of Jackson's old brigade; then Colonel Preston Smith with remnant of B. R. Johnson's Brigade; Colonel Maney with Stephen's Brigade; then came Stewart, Cleburne, Statham and Martin under Breckinridge; Trabue across the main Corinth road just west of Duncan's, with Anderson and Gibson to his left under Polk; then Wood, Russell and Pond, under Bragg, finishing the line to Owl Creek. Very few brigades were intact; the different regiments were hurried into line from their bivouacs and placed under the command of the nearest brigade officer, and were then detached and sent from one part of the field to another as they were needed to reenforce threatened points, until it is impossible to follow movements or determine just where each regiment was engaged.

Monday's battle opened by the advance of General Lew Wallace's Division on the Union right, attacking Pond's Brigade in Hare's Brigade camp, and was continued on that flank by a left wheel of Wallace, extending his right until he had gained the Confederate left flank. Nelson's Division com-

menced its advance at daylight and soon developed the Confederate line of battle behind the peach orchard. He then waited for Crittenden and McCook to get into position and then commenced the attack upon Hardee in which he was soon joined by all troops on the field. The fighting seems to have been most stubborn in the center, where Hazen, Crittenden and McCook were contending with the forces under Polk and Breckinridge upon the same ground where W. H. L. Wallace and Prentiss fought on Sunday.

The 20,000 fresh troops in the Union Army made the contest an unequal one, and, though stubbornly contested for a time, at about 2 o'clock General Beauregard ordered the withdrawal of his army. To secure the withdrawal he placed Colonel Looney of the 38th Tennessee, with his regiment, augmented by detachments from other regiments, at Shiloh Church, directing him to charge the Union center. In this charge Colonel Looney passed Sherman's headquarters and pressed the Union line back to the Purdy road; at the same time General Beauregard sent batteries across Shiloh Branch and placed them on the high ground beyond. With these arrangements Beauregard at 4 o'clock safely crossed Shiloh Branch with his army and placed his rear guard under Breckinridge in line upon the ground occupied by his army on Saturday night. The Confederate Army retired leisurely to Corinth, while the Union Army returned to the badly demoralized camps that it had occupied before the battle.

The losses of the two days' battle are summed up as follows:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
General Grant's five Divisions ..	1472	6350	2826	10,648
General Wallace's Division	41	251	4	296
Total, Army of the Tennessee	1513	6601	2830	10,944

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Army of the Ohio	241	1807	55	2,103
Total Union Army	1754	8408	2885	13,047
Confederate Army	1728	8012	959	10,699
	—	—	—	—
Total loss at Shiloh	3482	16420	3,844	23,746

This gives a Confederate loss of twenty-four and one-third percent of those present for duty, and a loss in the five divisions of Grant's army present for duty Sunday of twenty-six and three-fourths percent.

It is impossible to give losses of each day separately except as to general officers and regimental commanders. These are reported by name, and it is found that casualties among the officers of these grades are as follows:

In the five divisions of Grant's army, loss on Sunday....	45
In the same divisions, loss on Monday	2
In Lew Wallace's Division, loss on Monday	0
In the Army of the Ohio, loss on Monday	3
	—
Total loss of officers of these grades, Sunday and Monday	50
In Confederate Army casualties on Sunday to officers of	
like grade	30
In Confederate Army, Monday	14
	—
Total loss of officers of these grades in Confederate Army	44

If nothing else was determined by the battle of Shiloh this fact was demonstrated: That the American soldier from North or South could be depended upon to do his whole duty in any emergency. If there had been previous to that time, by soldiers of either army, a feeling of contempt for his opponent or a suspicion that he was lacking in true soldierly qualities this battle disabused his mind of all such thoughts, and ever after if he heard expressions of such sentiments from others his complete answer was "You were not at Shiloh."

No general pursuit of the Confederates was made. The orders of General Halleck forbade pursuit, so the Confederates were allowed to retire to Corinth while the Union Army occupied itself in burying the dead and caring for the wounded until General Halleck arrived and, assuming command, inaugurated the "advance upon Corinth," in which the most conspicuous and leading part was played by the spade.

Detailed Movements of Organization.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

On the 6th day of April, 1862, The Army of the Tennessee was encamped on the west bank of the Tennessee River,—the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions at Pittsburg Landing with 39,830 officers and men present for duty; the 3d Division at Crump's Landing with 7,564 officers and men present for duty.

General Grant's headquarters were at Savannah, Tennessee, where he was awaiting the arrival of General Buell. While at breakfast early Sunday morning, April 6, General Grant heard heavy firing at Pittsburg Landing, and leaving orders for General Nelson to move his division up the east bank of the river to Pittsburg, General Grant and staff repaired to the battlefield, where he arrived at about 8 a. m. He visited each of his divisions at the front and finding that the attack was by a large force of the enemy he sent an order for his 3d Division to hasten to the field, and a request to General Buell for reinforcements. The Army of the Tennessee was gradually driven back until at sunset it occupied a position extending from the Landing to Snake Creek bridge. In this position it repulsed an attack made by the Confederates at 6 o'clock p. m.

General Grant passed the night in bivouac with his troops, without shelter, and early next morning, reenforced by his 3d Division and by General Buell with three divisions of the Army of the Ohio, he renewed the battle and at 4 p. m. had regained possession of the entire field.

FIRST DIVISION (McClernand's).

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, four batteries of artillery, one battalion and two companies of cavalry, was ordered from Savannah to Pittsburg, March 20, 1862, and went into camp across the main Corinth road, about one-half mile east of Shiloh Church. On Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, the division formed for battle, its 1st and 2d Brigades along the Corinth road; McAllister's battery at the northwest corner of the Review field; Burrows's battery at center of 2d Brigade; Dresser's battery at Water Oaks Pond; Schwartz's battery, first to Sherman's right, then at the cross-roads. The division was attacked at about 9 a. m., and was driven from its position along the Corinth road at about 11 a. m., with the loss of Burrows's battery, one gun of McAllister's battery and one gun of Schwartz's battery. It made its next stand at right angles to the center of its 2d Brigade map, where Dresser's battery lost four guns. The division then retired to its fourth line, in the camp of its 1st Brigade, where it rallied, and in a counter charge drove the Confederates back and recovered the whole of the camp of the 2d Brigade and McClernand's headquarters, and captured Cobb's Kentucky battery at 12 m. It held this advance but a short time, when it was driven slowly back until at 2 p. m. it was again in the field of its 1st Brigade camp, where it held its fifth line until 2.30 p. m. It then retired across Tilghman Creek to its sixth line at "Cavalry field," where at 4.30 p. m. it repulsed a charge made by Pond's Brigade and Wharton's cavalry, and then retired to the Hamburg and Savannah road where, with its left thrown back, it bivouacked Sunday night.

It advanced Monday morning over the same ground it fought on Sunday, and at 4 p. m. reoccupied its camps on the field.

FIRST BRIGADE (Hare's).

This brigade of four regiments, forming the right of the 1st Division, was encamped in Jones's field. It moved from its camp at about 6 a. m., April 6, 1862, by the left flank and formed in line of battle on the ridge between the Review field and the Corinth road, its left in edge of Duncan field, in the following order from left to right: 8th Illinois, 18th Illinois, 13th Iowa. The 11th Iowa detached from the brigade formed still further to the right, supporting Dresser's battery at the Water Oaks Pond.

In this position the three left regiments were attacked about 10 a. m. by Shaver's Brigade of Hardee's Corps, and at 11 a. m. were driven back across the Corinth road, the left behind the north side of Duncan field. This position was held until McCleernand advanced and recovered his camp at noon. These regiments then retired with the division, the 13th Iowa participating in the repulse of Wharton's cavalry on the sixth line at 4.30. Here Colonel Hare was wounded and Colonel M. M. Crocker, 13th Iowa, took command of the brigade and conducted the three regiments to bivouac near 14th Iowa camp. The 11th Iowa, in support of Dresser's battery, fell back to the third and fourth lines with its division, and in the rally and recovery of camps it captured a standard from the enemy, and in conjunction with the 11th and 20th Illinois captured Cobb's battery. The regiment then fell back and at night was still supporting the two remaining guns of Dresser's battery, in position at the left of the siege guns.

On Monday this brigade was attached to Tuttle's command, which served as reserve for General Crittenden's Division, Army of the Ohio, until about 3 p. m., when it was ordered to the front and charged the enemy southwest of Review field, the 8th and 18th Illinois each capturing one gun from the enemy.

SECOND BRIGADE (Marsh's).

This brigade of four regiments was encamped, with its left in Wolf field, in the following order of regiments from left to right: 45th Illinois, 48th Illinois, 20th Illinois, 11th Illinois. It formed line of battle on its parade ground Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, and at about 8 a. m. moved out first to the front but immediately afterwards to the left, and formed along the Corinth road, its left at northwest corner of the Review field, its right near the cross-roads, Burrows's battery at the center.

In this position the brigade was fiercely attacked by Wood's Brigade of Hardee's Corps, and Stewart's Brigade of Polk's Corps. It withstood the attack from about 10 a. m. to 11 a. m., when it fell back about seven hundred yards and reformed at right angles to the center of its camp. It held this position for a short time and then fell back to Jones field, where it rallied, and in conjunction with other troops recaptured its camp at about noon. In this advance the 20th and 11th Illinois, assisted by the 11th Iowa, captured Cobb's Confederate battery. The brigade retained possession of parts of its camps for about two hours, retiring slowly to Jones field, where it was engaged until 2.30 p. m., when it fell back to the Hamburg and Savannah road, where its three left regiments united with the 3d Brigade and bivouacked Sunday night just south of McArthur's headquarters. The 11th Illinois, reduced to a captain and eighty men, bivouacked near the siege guns and was in reserve on Monday. The 20th, 45th and 48th formed a part of Marsh's command on Monday and advanced nearly west, recovering their camps at about 3 p. m.

THIRD BRIGADE (Raith's).

This brigade of four regiments was camped along the Hamburg and Purdy road, its right near the left of the 2d Bri-

BLOODY POND.

The stagnant water in this pond was surrounded on Sunday evening after the close of the first day's battle by hundreds of wounded men of both sides who crawled or hobbled there to quench their burning thirst and bathe their wounds; many died during the night, and when the burial details reached there after the battle it presented an unbroken line of dead men of both Blue and Gray entirely around it.

Beyond the grove on the far side is the location of the historic Peach Orchard. It was here where the fierce contest took place on Sunday afternoon by the attempt of the Confederates to turn the Union left; charge and counter-charge was made until the dead of both sides covered the ground so thickly that the entire field could have been walked over in any direction by stepping on dead bodies alone.

The whole of that terrible Sunday night was spent there by the helpless wounded without aid of any kind, and many died during the night without a friend to receive their last message, but amid the vivid lightning, the crash of thunder, a deluge of rain and the heavy shells of the gunboats exploding among them, they passed to that land where war is unknown and where man's common inheritance of error is judged by the merit of his honest purpose. But it may be that the voice of prophecy spoke to them in answer to their last prayer, telling them that their bodies would lie in unmarked and unknown graves, that their individual existence would be forgotten, their organizations alone remembered, and the great world would move on as though they had never lived.

But that voice also must have told them of a reunited country, moving forward with mighty strides in the path of progress and civilization, and the differences of those who differed on the great questions of that time, in the defense of which they sacrificed their lives and identity would be buried under the admiration of the world for American pluck and valor; and the Blue and the Gray would clasp hands under the flag of our fathers, never more to be divided by factional strife. They also hear that after the lapse of four decades beautiful and enduring granite blocks would be erected, carved by the artistic skill of a new century, and standing where they stood so long ago, telling the people of all generations to come what they did there.

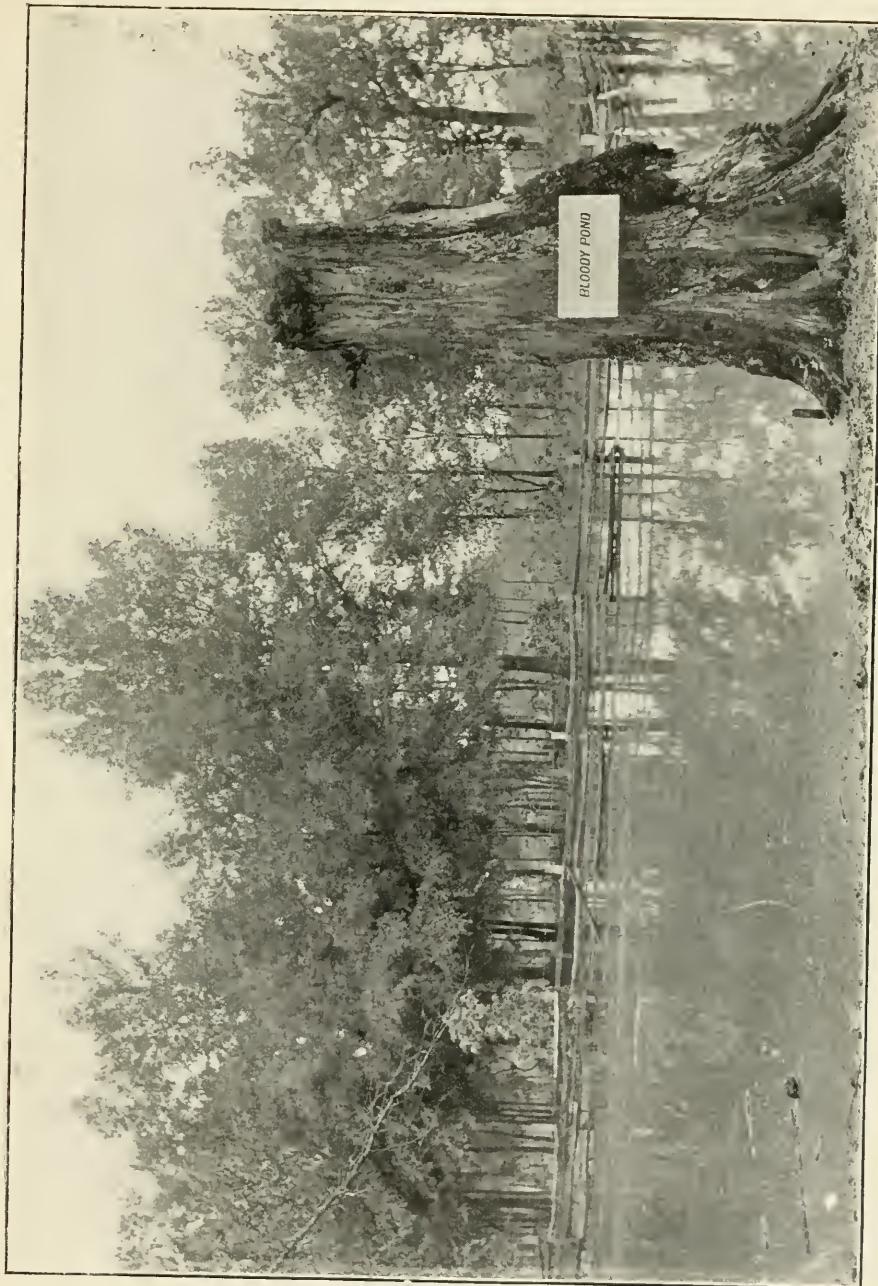
BLOODY POND.

The earliest and most important book on the subject of the Civil War was the *History of the War of the Rebellion* (1863-1865), which gave a detailed account of the war from the perspective of the Union. It was followed by a number of other histories, including *The War of the Rebellion: A History of the Civil War of 1861-1865* (1889-1895) by George C. Daugherty, which provided a more comprehensive and detailed account of the war.

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gade, in the following order from left to right: 49th Illinois, 43d Illinois, 29th Illinois, 17th Illinois.

Colonel Reardon, senior officer present, being sick, Colonel Raith was informed, after his regiment was in line of battle, that he was to command the brigade. Under orders from division commander he moved the right of his brigade forward to Shiloh Church to the support of Sherman's left. In this position the brigade was attacked about 9 a. m., April 6, 1862, on its left flank by Wood and Stewart, and in front by Russell and Johnson, and was driven slowly back to the cross-roads, where it joined the right of the 2d Brigade. Here the 17th and 43d, while supporting Schwartz's battery, were subjected to a cross fire of artillery and lost heavily. Colonel Raith was mortally wounded. The 43d was surrounded and cut its way out, losing forty-three men killed that were buried in one trench near the cross-roads. Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, who succeeded to the command of the brigade, did not hold his brigade intact. The 17th and 43d rallied at McClernand's third line and again at his fourth position, where they were joined by the 49th. The 17th and 49th then retired to Hamburg and Savannah road. The 43d was engaged in the advance and retaking of the camp at noon, and then joined the 17th and 49th at Hamburg and Savannah road, where the three regiments were engaged at 4.30 p. m. and bivouacked Sunday night. On Monday these regiments joined Marsh's command and served with him until the enemy retired from the field. The 29th was engaged at Cavalry field in resisting Pond's attack at 4.30 p. m., after which it retired to the siege guns, where it remained Sunday night and Monday. McAllister's battery lost one gun at northwest corner of Review field, and was afterwards engaged in McClernand's fifth and sixth positions, at the landing at 6 p. m., and on Monday with Marsh's Brigade.

SECOND DIVISION (W. H. L. Wallace's).

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, four batteries of artillery and four companies of cavalry, was commanded by Brigadier-General C. F. Smith until April 2, 1862, when, on account of Smith's disability, Brigadier-General W. H. L. Wallace was assigned to the command.

The division arrived at Pittsburg Landing March 18 and established its camp near the river between the Corinth road and Snake Creek. It formed at 8 a. m., Sunday morning, April 6, when the 1st and 2d Brigades and three batteries were conducted by Wallace to a position on Corinth road, just east of Duncan field, where Tuttle's Brigade was formed south of the road, and two regiments of Sweeny's Brigade on the north side of the road. The other regiments of Sweeny's Brigade were held in reserve for a time and then distributed to different parts of the field. McArthur's Brigade was detached from the division and served on other parts of the field. Batteries D, H and K, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, were placed on a ridge behind Tuttle's Brigade. In this position Wallace was attacked at about 9.30 a. m. by Shaver's Brigade, assisted by artillery located in the Review field. At 10.30 a. m. the attack was renewed by Shaver, Stephens and Stewart, followed at noon by four determined attacks by Gibson's Brigade. General Ruggles then took charge of the Confederate forces in front of Wallace and assembled ten batteries and two sections of artillery on the west side of Duncan field, and sent Wood, Anderson, Stewart and Cleburne to reinforce Shaver in a renewed attack upon Wallace's front. At the same time the Union forces on Wallace's right and left retired, allowing the enemy to gain his flanks and rear. Seeing that he was being surrounded Wallace sent his batteries to the rear and then attempted to move his infantry out by the flank along the Pittsburg road. While riding at the head of his troops and

near the fork of the Eastern Corinth road he received a mortal wound and was left for dead upon the field. When that part of the field was recovered on Monday General Wallace was found to be alive. He was taken to Savannah, where he died on the 10th. Four regiments of the division did not receive orders to retire in time to save themselves and were surrounded and captured at 5.30 p. m. The remainder of the division, under the command of Colonel Tuttle, retired to the right of the siege guns, where the troops remained in line Sunday night.

On Monday the infantry, commanded by Tuttle, acted as reserve to Crittenden's Division of the Army of the Ohio until about noon, when it advanced to front line on Crittenden's right and participated in all the after battles of the day.

Battery A, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, served with McArthur's Brigade on Sunday and had three guns in action with Sherman on Monday. The three Missouri batteries, when they retired from Wallace's line at 5 p. m., reported to Colonel Webster near the landing and were put in line, where they assisted in repelling the last Confederate attack on Sunday. They were not engaged on Monday.

FIRST BRIGADE (Tuttle's).

This brigade of four regiments was encamped near the river north of the Corinth road. It moved to the front Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, by the Eastern Corinth road. When near southeast corner of Duncan field Colonel Tuttle, riding at the head of his brigade, discovered the enemy in the woods beyond the field. He at once turned the head of his brigade to the right and threw his regiments into line in an old road behind Duncan field in the following order from left to right: 14th Iowa, 12th Iowa, 7th Iowa, 2d Iowa, the right reaching to the Corinth road, the left extending one regi-

ment beyond or south of Eastern Corinth road, the three right regiments behind a field, the left regiment behind a dense thicket. About 9.30 a. m. Confederate batteries opened fire upon the brigade. This was soon followed by infantry attack coming through the thick brush on the left. At about 10.30 a. m. Stephens's Brigade made an attack through the field. He was repulsed when he reached the middle of the field. This was closely followed by a second attack by Stephens, assisted by General Stewart, commanding Hindman's Division. About noon Gibson's Brigade was sent against Tuttle's position and made four determined but unsuccessful charges, lasting until after 2 p. m., when it withdrew and Shaver made his third attack, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Dean of the 7th Arkansas was killed within a few yards of the front of the 14th Iowa. General Ruggles then assembled sixty-two pieces of artillery on west side of Duncan field and concentrated their fire upon Tuttle and the batteries in his rear. At the same time Ruggles sent Wood, Anderson and Stewart to reenforce Shaver in a renewed attack at the front. While meeting this attack Tuttle was ordered at 5 p. m. to withdraw his brigade. He gave personal direction to the 2d and 7th Iowa, and with them retired to the right of Hurlbut's Division near the siege guns where he assumed command of the remnant of the 2d Division and formed his line near the camp of the 14th Iowa. The staff officer sent by Tuttle to order the 12th and 14th Iowa to fall back directed the commanding officers of those regiments to "about face and fall back slowly." Marching by the rear rank about two hundred yards these regiments encountered Confederate troops across their line of retreat. These they engaged and were forced back to the camp of Hurlbut's 1st Brigade, where the Confederates were reenforced, and the two regiments, together with two from the 3d Brigade and a part of Prentiss's Division, were

surrounded and captured at 5.30 p. m. The 14th Iowa surrendered to the 9th Mississippi, of Chalmers Brigade, which had occupied the extreme right of the Confederate army. The 12th Iowa surrendered to Colonel Looney of the 38th Tennessee, Pond's Brigade, from the extreme left of the Confederate army.

The 2d and 7th Iowa were with Tuttle's command on Monday in reserve to General Crittenden. During the day the 2d Iowa was sent to reenforce Nelson's left, and in a charge across a field defeated an attempt of the enemy to turn the left of the Army of the Ohio. Later the 7th Iowa charged a battery in Crittenden's front.

SECOND BRIGADE (McARTHUR'S).

This brigade, composed of five regiments, 9th Illinois, 12th Illinois, 13th Missouri, 14th Missouri, and 81st Ohio, was encamped on Hamburg and Savannah road near Snake Creek. The first order to the brigade Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, disunited its regiments and sent them to different parts of the field and they were not united again until after the battle was over. The 13th Missouri went to Sherman, the 14th Missouri and 81st Ohio to guard Snake Creek bridge. General McArthur, with the 9th and 12th Illinois and Willard's battery, moved directly south along the Hamburg road to the support of Colonel Stuart. Finding that Stuart had moved to the left rear of his camps McArthur formed his command to Stuart's right rear just east of the peach orchard, the 9th Illinois on the right next the Hamburg road, the 12th Illinois to its left, Willard's battery in rear of the 9th. In this position McArthur sustained himself against Jackson's Brigade until about 2 p. m., when Bowen from reserve corps was sent to reenforce Jackson. Under this combined attack McArthur was compelled to fall back. The 9th Illinois, having lost fifty-

eight percent of men engaged, retired to camp for ammunition and repairs. It was again engaged near its camp at 4.30 p. m., and then joined Tuttle's command at 14th Iowa camp and served with him on Monday. The 12th Illinois fell back to a second position, where it joined the 50th Illinois, and was engaged until about 4 p. m., when it retired to its camp and passed the night. On Monday it was engaged with McCleernand's command.

The 14th Missouri was engaged Sunday in a skirmish with Brewer's cavalry, on the right of the Union line. On Monday it joined the 3d Division and supported Thompson's battery. The 81st Ohio remained on guard at Snake Creek bridge until 3 p. m. It then moved south to Hurlbut's headquarters, where it was engaged in the 4.30 conflict on Hamburg road. It bivouacked on McCleernand's left Sunday night and served with Marsh's command on Monday. The 13th Missouri joined McDowell's Brigade on Sunday and was engaged with it in the conflict with Trabue at noon. It bivouacked Sunday night near the 9th Illinois camp and joined Sherman on Monday. General McArthur was wounded on Sunday and was succeeded by Colonel Morton of the 81st Ohio.

THIRD BRIGADE (Sweeny's).

This brigade was composed of 8th Iowa, 7th Illinois, 50th Illinois, 52d Illinois, 57th Illinois, and 58th Illinois. It was encamped between the 1st and 2d Brigades and followed the 1st Brigade Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, on the Corinth road to the Eastern Corinth road, where it halted in reserve. The 58th and 7th Illinois were at once moved forward to Duncan field, where they formed at 9.30 a. m., on north side of the Corinth road, prolonging Tuttle's line and connecting with McCleernand's left. Soon after, the 50th Illinois was detached and sent to the left, where it became engaged on

McArthur's left. It fell back with the 12th Illinois to position east of the Bloody Pond, where it was joined at about 3 p. m. by the 57th Illinois. These regiments held their position on the left of the army until 4 p. m., when they fell back and supported Stone's battery near the Landing in the last action of the day. About noon the 8th Iowa was put in line between Tuttle and Prentiss, where it supported Hickenlooper's battery until 5 p. m. The 52d Illinois was sent about 3 p. m. to the right. As it was moving down Tilghman Creek it ran into Wharton's cavalry, which was moving up the Creek; a few volleys were exchanged by heads of columns, and then the 52d moved to the camp of the 15th Illinois and was there engaged in repelling Pond's 4.30 p. m. attack. It then retired to the siege guns. The 7th and 58th Illinois, on Tuttle's right, and 8th Iowa on his left, participated in all the engagements described in the account of Tuttle's Brigade until 4 p. m., when the 7th retired to McClernand's seventh line. The 8th Iowa and 58th Illinois were surrounded and captured at the same time that Prentiss was captured. Coloned Sweeny was wounded on Sunday and was succeeded on Monday by Colonel Baldwin of the 57th Illinois.

THIRD DIVISION (Lew Wallace's).

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, two batteries of artillery and two battalions of cavalry, was encamped north of Snake Creek—the 1st Brigade at Crump's Landing, the 2d Brigade at Stony Lonesome, the 3d Brigade at Adamsville. Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, hearing sounds of battle up the river General Wallace ordered his command to concentrate at Stony Lonesome where, at 11.30 a. m., he received orders from General Grant directing him to join the right of the army then engaged on the south side of Snake Creek. At 12 m., leaving two regiments and one gun to

guard the public property at Crump's Landing, General Wallace started with his 1st and 2d Brigades for the battlefield by the Shunpike road, which led to the right of Sherman's Division as formed for battle in the morning.

At about 2.30 p. m. a staff officer from General Grant overtook General Wallace on this road and turned him back to the river road by which, the 3d Brigade having fallen into column, his division reached the battlefield after the action of Sunday was over.

The division bivouacked in line of battle facing west along the Savannah road north of McArthur's headquarters; the 1st Brigade on the left, with Thompson's battery on its right; the 2d Brigade in the center; the 3d Brigade on the right, with Thurber's battery at its center.

At daylight Monday morning, April 7, 1862, the batteries of the division engaged and dislodged Ketchum's Confederate battery, posted in the camp of the 8th Illinois. At 6.30 a. m. the division, its right on Owl Creek, advanced en echelon of brigades, left in front, crossed Tilghman Creek, and drove the Confederates from their position at Oglesby's headquarters; then wheeling to the left against the left flank of the enemy, it advanced fighting, until at 4 p. m. it had pushed the Confederates through the Union camps and beyond Shiloh Branch; near nightfall the division retired, under orders, to General Sherman's camps, where it bivouacked Monday night.

FIRST BRIGADE (Smith's).

This brigade was encampd at Crump's Landing. It moved out two and one-half miles on Purdy road to Stony Lonesome and joined the 2d Brigade early Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. At 12 m. it started for Shiloh by road leading southwesterly towards the right of Sherman's camps. At about 2.30 p. m. the brigade was countermarched to the Adamsville

and Pittsburg road by which it reached the battlefield about dark and bivouacked in front of the camp of the 14th Missouri. On Monday the brigade formed in Perry field near McArthur's headquarters, the 24th Indiana on the left, the 11th Indiana on the right, and the 8th Missouri in reserve. At about 6.30 a. m. it advanced across Tilghman Creek and at 8 a. m. entered the field of Hare's Brigade camp. It crossed said field in a southwesterly direction, driving back the Confederate forces, thence through the Crescent field and to McDowell's Brigade camp, where it bivouacked Monday night. Losses during the day, 18 killed and 114 wounded. The 24th Indiana lost its Lieutenant-Colonel, one captain and one lieutenant, killed.

SECOND BRIGADE (Thayer's).

This brigade, consisting of 23d Indiana, 1st Nebraska, 58th Ohio and 68th Ohio, was encamped at Stony Lonesome, two and one-half miles from the Tennessee River on the Purdy road. The 68th Ohio was detailed to guard the baggage, the other regiments of the brigade followed the 1st Brigade in its march towards Shiloh, April 6, 1862. It counter-marched, from a point four and one-half miles out, to the Adamsville and Pittsburg road and thence via river road to the battlefield, where it arrived after dark and bivouacked in line of battle at the right of the 1st Brigade. Monday morning it formed en echelon in right of the 1st Brigade, the 1st Nebraska on the left, the 23d Indiana on the right and the 58th Ohio in reserve. It followed the movements of the 1st Brigade through the day and bivouacked at night in the camp of the 46th Ohio.

THIRD BRIGADE (Whittlesey's).

This brigade of four Ohio regiments, to wit, the 20th, 56th, 76th and 78th, was encamped at Adamsville, four miles from Crump's. It formed in line early Sunday morning,

April 6, 1862, when firing was heard at Shiloh, with all its camp equipage on wagons, and remained in line until 2 p. m., when orders were received to join the other brigades en route for Shiloh. It marched on direct road towards Pittsburg, falling in behind the other brigades as they came back into that road from the counter-march. At about 4 p. m. the 56th was detached and ordered to go with baggage to Crump's Landing. The other regiments arrived on the battlefield after dark and bivouacked in front of the 81st Ohio. Monday morning the brigade formed the extreme right of Union line, its right, the 76th, on the swamps of Owl Creek, the 78th on the left in rear of the right of the 2d Brigade, the 20th in reserve, until it crossed Tilghman Creek, when it took position on the right. Retaining this formation the brigade advanced, swinging to the left until 11 a. m., when it was transferred to left of the division in support of Stuart's Brigade of Sherman's Division. The 76th remained on the left; the other regiments soon returned to the right, the 20th in front line, the 78th in reserve. The last engagement by this brigade was between the 20th Ohio in the field near McDowell's headquarters, and Confederates at camp of 46th Ohio. The brigade bivouacked in camp of 6th Iowa Monday night.

FOURTH DIVISION (Hurlbut's).

This division, composed of three brigades of infantry, three batteries of artillery and two battalions of cavalry, arrived at Pittsburg Landing on boats March 16, 1862. On the 18th it disembarked and established its camps about one mile from the river near the point where the Hamburg and Savannah road crosses the road from Pittsburg to Corinth.

The division was formed about 8 a. m., Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, and soon after the 2d Brigade was sent to reinforce General McClernand.

The 1st and 3d Brigades, with the artillery, moved out to the support of Prentiss's Division, but finding that Prentiss was falling back Hurlbut put his division in line at the Peach Orchard field, the 1st Brigade on the south side, the 3d Brigade on the west side, the batteries in the field. In this position he was attacked by Chalmers's and Gladden's Brigades, which were following Prentiss's Division, and by Robertson's, Harper's and Girardey's batteries, which were stationed in Prentiss's camps. A shell from one of these batteries blew up a caisson belonging to Myers's 13th Ohio battery; the men stampeded, abandoning their guns and were not again in action at Shiloh.

Mann's battery fought with the division all day and again on Monday. Ross's battery did excellent service until ordered to fall back at 4 p. m., and was preparing to retire to the Landing when it was charged by Lindsey's Mississippi cavalry and captured; only two guns were saved.

Hurlbut held his position on two sides of the peach orchard until about 1.30 p. m., when he was attacked by Breckinridge's Corps. Finding that Stuart was falling back on the left, Hurlbut retired to the north side of the field with his 1st Brigade and transferred his 3d Brigade from the right to the left flank. Here he maintained himself until 3 p. m., when he was again obliged to retire to the left of his camps. About 4 p. m. he found that his left was again being turned and fell back to the siege guns and reenforced. The 2d Brigade rejoined the division and all participated in the final action of the day. The division bivouacked in line of battle in front of the siege guns, and on Monday, the First and Second Brigades and Mann's battery formed on McClernand's left; the 3d Brigade reported to Sherman. All were engaged until the Confederates retired from the field.

FIRST BRIGADE (Williams's).

This brigade of four regiments was encamped across the Corinth road one and one-fourth miles from the river. On Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, at about 8 o'clock, it moved out on the Hamburg road and formed line of battle along the south side of the Peach Orchard field in the following order from left to right: 41st Illinois, 28th Illinois, 32d Illinois, 3d Iowa. In this position it was attacked by skirmishers from Chalmers' Brigade and by artillery fire, by which Colonel Williams was disabled and the command of the brigade passed to Colonel Pugh, 41st Illinois. Chalmers's Brigade was withdrawn and Colonel Pugh retired his brigade to the center of the field, where he was attacked at about 1.30 p. m. by Statham's and Stephens's Brigades, and at 2.30 was driven back to the north side of the field. The 32d Illinois was transferred to the left of the brigade east of Hamburg road and lost its Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, killed. As the left of the line was driven back Colonel Pugh again fell back to the Wicker field, where he held his line until 4 p. m., when the brigade retired under Hurlbut's orders to position near siege guns, where it remained in line Sunday night. The 3d Iowa, occupying the right of Hurlbut's line, connected with Prentiss and remained until about 5 p. m., then retired through its camp and along Pittsburg road just before the Confederates closed their line behind Prentiss. Major Stone, commanding the regiment, was captured; other casualties of the day among the officers left the regiment in command of Lieutenant Crosley. He joined his command to the 13th Iowa, in the last action of the day, and then reported to his brigade commander. He commanded the regiment in action with his brigade the next day. On Monday the brigade formed on McClelland's left and was engaged until noon.

SECOND BRIGADE (Veatch's).

This brigade of four regiments was encamped across the Hamburg and Savannah road, north of the Corinth road. It was sent April 6, 1862, to reenforce McClermand, and moved out along the Corinth road and formed in line behind Marsh's Brigade at about 9 a. m. in the following order from left to right: 25th Indiana, 14th Illinois, 46th Illinois, 15th Illinois. It became engaged at about 10.30 a. m. and at 11 a. m. was compelled to retire. The 25th Indiana and 14th Illinois fell back two hundred yards, changing front to rear on left companies and formed along the road that runs from Review field past McClermand's headquarters. A little later they retired to the right of Hare's Brigade, where they held their position until afternoon, when they fell back to McClermand's sixth line, where they were engaged in Pond's repulse at 4.30 p. m., after which they joined Hurlbut in his last position on Sunday.

The 15th Illinois lost all its field officers and several captains at first position and retired at 11 a. m. to the Jones field, where it was joined by the 46th Illinois in supporting Barrett's battery. These two regiments joined McDowell's left in the advance at 12 m. and continued in line until 1 p. m., when they retired, the 15th Illinois to join Hurlbut, the 46th Illinois to its camp for dinner. Later the 46th joined Marsh's command on the Hamburg road, and assisted in the final action of the day, and was with Marsh's command on Monday. The 14th and 15th Illinois and 25th Indiana under Colonel Veatch formed the left of the Army of the Tennessee on Monday and joined McCook's right until about 11 a. m., when they crossed the Corinth road near Duncan's and was engaged in Review field and in front line until 4 p. m.

THIRD BRIGADE (Lauman's).

This brigade had formerly belonged to the Army of the Ohio, where it was known as Cruft's Brigade. It was sent

from that army to reenforce Grant at Fort Donelson and had remained with the Army of the Tennessee. General Lauman was assigned to the command, April 5, 1862. Its camp was on the south side of Dill branch, its right at the Hamburg road. About 8 a. m., Sunday, April 6, 1862, it moved out to the west side of the Peach Orchard field and formed line with its right in the woods near the head of Tilghman Creek. The order of its regiments from left to right was: 17th Kentucky, 25th Kentucky, 44th Indiana, 31st Indiana. About 9 a. m. it was attacked through the timber on its right by Gladden's Brigade, closely followed in succession by attacks upon its whole line by Stephens's Brigade and the right of Gibson's Brigade. One of the features of the battle at this place was the burning of the leaves and brush in the woods where the wounded were lying.

About 2 p. m. the brigade was transferred to the left and formed in open woods just east of the Hamburg road, the 31st Indiana in reserve on the left flank. This position was held until about 4 p. m., when the brigade retired with its division to the siege guns. After the action for the day had closed it moved one hundred and fifty yards to front and bivouacked for the night. On Monday at 10 a. m. it reported to Sherman and served with him until close of the battle.

FIFTH DIVISION (Sherman's).

This division of four brigades of infantry, three batteries of artillery, two battalions and two independent companies of cavalry, was organized at Paducah about the first of March, 1862. It went up the Tennessee River to the mouth of Yellow Creek, and returned to Pittsburg March 16, disembarked and marched out to Monterey, returned to Pittsburg and established its camps on the 19th along the Hamburg and Purdy road, its center at Shiloh Church. On Sunday morning, April

6, 1862, the division formed in front of its camps where its 3d and 4th Brigades became engaged at 7.30 a. m. These brigades, reenforced by Raith's brigade of the 1st Division, held the line until 10 a. m., when Sherman attempted to fall back to the Purdy road. In this movement his 3d and 4th Brigades became disorganized and retired to Hamburg and Savannah road, only parts of regiments remaining in line. McDowell's Brigade, when ordered at 10 a. m. to fall back, became engaged in Crescent field and afterwards on McClernand's right until about 2 p. m.

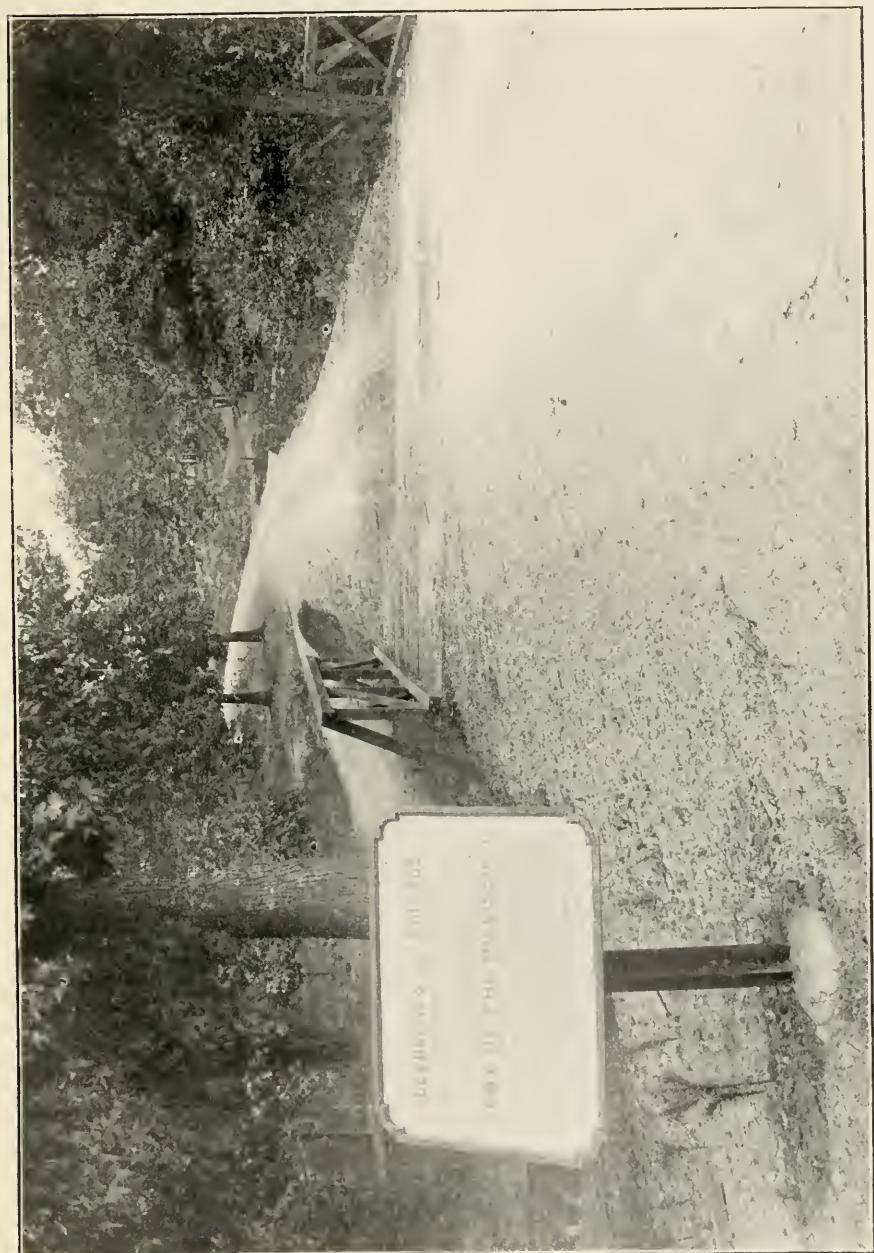
Stuart's Brigade was engaged with Chalmers on the extreme left until 2 p. m. Barrett's battery formed in front of Shiloh Church and opened fire at 7.30 a. m.; then at 10 a. m. retired to Jones field, where it was engaged until 2 p. m., when it retired to the river. Waterhouse's battery went into action at 7 a. m., with two guns at Rhea house; these soon retired to main battery, one hundred and fifty yards in the rear, where the full battery remained in action until 10 a. m., when it was outflanked and lost three guns; the remainder of the battery was retired, disabled, from the field. Behr's battery was with McDowell's Brigade, one gun guarding the bridge at Owl Creek. When Sherman ordered McDowell to join his other brigades near Shiloh Church, Captain Behr moved five guns down the road and was directing them into battery when he was killed; his men stampeded, leaving the guns on the field. The gun at Owl Creek served with McDowell in his first engagement, then retired.

On Monday Stuart's and Buckland's Brigades were engaged on the left of Lew Wallace all day. Sherman was wounded on Sunday, but kept the field until the enemy retired on Monday.

FIRST BRIGADE (McDowell's).

This brigade of three regiments was encamped on the Hamburg and Purdy road, its right on the high ground near Owl Creek, in the following order from left to right: 40th Illinois, 46th Ohio, 6th Iowa. At the first alarm Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, each regiment formed upon its color line. Two companies of the 6th Iowa, with one gun of Behr's battery, were on guard at the bridge over Owl Creek. About 8 a. m. the brigade was advanced to the brow of the hill overlooking Shiloh Branch, the 40th Illinois joining the right of Buckland's Brigade. After a skirmish with Pond's Brigade, McDowell was ordered at 10 a. m. to retire to the Purdy road and move to the left to connect with Buckland's Brigade near the cross-roads. In obedience to this order the brigade abandoned its camp without a contest and moved by the left flank past McDowell's headquarters, when it was discovered that the Confederates occupied the road between this brigade and Buckland's. McDowell then moved directly north and put his brigade in line on the west side of Crescent field facing east, where he engaged and drove back the force of the enemy moving into said field. The brigade then moved northeasterly and into Sewell field facing south, its left at Sewell house, where it connected with McClernand at 11.30 a. m., and advanced with him to the center of Marsh's Brigade camp. Here the 6th Iowa was transferred from right to center of brigade and 13th Missouri placed between the 40th Illinois and 6th Iowa, the 46th Ohio slightly in rear and to the extreme right of the line.

At about 12 m. the brigade was attacked on its right flank by Trabue. In an engagement lasting until 1.30 p. m. the 6th Iowa had 52 killed. They were buried in one grave where they fell. The 46th Ohio had 246 killed and wounded; the 40th Illinois 216 killed and wounded. The brigade commander was thrown from his horse and disabled. At 2.30



This tablet stands at the crossing of Shiloh Branch 350 yards in front of Shiloh Church. It is at the position occupied by Cleburne's Brigade about 8 A. M. Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. Shiloh Spring is at right of road a few yards beyond the bridge. The 77th Ohio Camp was on ridge at top of picture, where Camp Taber is shown. Shiloh Church is behind the first trees on left side of the road, about 200 feet to left of the Camp Taber. Cleburne's attack was made on the 53d, 57th, 77th, 70th, 48th and 72d Ohio Regiments.



p. m. the brigade retired to the Landing and later formed behind Hurlbut. On Monday the 6th Iowa and 40th Illinois were attached to Garfield's Brigade of the Army of the Ohio, and remained with him until Wednesday, but were not engaged.

SECOND BRIGADE (Stuart's).

This brigade of three regiments was encamped at the junction of Hamburg and Purdy road with the Hamburg and Savannah road in the following order from left to right: 55th Illinois, 54th Ohio, 71st Ohio, a company from each regiment on picket, one at Lick Creek ford, two on Bark road. These pickets gave warning about 8 a. m., April 6, 1862, of the approach of the enemy.

Stuart formed his brigade on regimental color line, but finding that he was exposed to artillery fire from batteries on bluff south of Locust Grove Creek, and obeying orders to guard Lick Creek ford, he moved at 10 a. m. to his left, placing the 54th Ohio on his left behind McCuller's field, the 55th Illinois next to right and the 71st Ohio with its right behind the left of the 55th Illinois camp. Chalmers placed his brigade in line on the bluff south of Locust Grove Creek and, after clearing Stuart's camps with his artillery, moved across the Creek and attacked the 54th Ohio and 55th Illinois in position. After a short conflict Stuart withdrew to a ridge running due east from his headquarters. The right, 71st Ohio, occupying the buildings used as Stuart's headquarters was here attacked by the right of Jackson's Brigade and very soon retired, leaving a captain and fifty men prisoners. One part of the regiment under the Major passed down a ravine to the Tennessee River, where they were picked up by a gunboat; another part retired to the Landing, where they joined the brigade at night.

The 54th Ohio and 55th Illinois, with Stuart in command, successfully resisted the attacks of Chalmers until 2 p. m., when their ammunition was exhausted and they were obliged to fall back to the Landing, where they reformed at the log house, the 54th Ohio in what is now the cemetery, the 55th Illinois to its right supporting Silversparre's battery, when they were engaged in resisting Chalmers's Sunday evening attack. Stuart was wounded on Sunday and was succeeded on Monday by Colonel T. Kilby Smith who, with the 54th Ohio and 55th Illinois, joined Sherman's command and fought on right next to Lew Wallace all day.

THIRD BRIGADE (Hildebrand's).

This brigade was encamped with its right, the 77th Ohio, at Shiloh Church; its left, the 53d Ohio, near the Rhea house, and separated from the 57th Ohio by a small stream with marshy margins. About 7 a. m., April 6, 1862, the brigade formed to meet the attack of the enemy, the 57th and 77th in advance of their camps in the valley of Shiloh Branch. The 53d, being threatened by an attack in left flank, formed its line perpendicularly to the left of the camp. While in this position the brigade was attacked from the front by Cleburne's and Wood's Brigades. This attack falling upon the exposed flank of the 53d Ohio, compelled it to change front to the rear on left company and form a new line in rear of its camp. Attacked in this position the regiment fell back disorganized, passing to the rear around the flank of the 49th Illinois, eight companies going to the landing at once, two companies, under the Adjutant, joining the 17th Illinois. The eight companies were reformed near the landing by the Major and supported Bouton's battery in McCleernand's seventh line, and on Monday advanced with Marsh's command.

The 57th and 77th were reenforced by Raith's Brigade of the 1st Division and held their position for some time, when they too fell back disorganized and were not again in line as regiments. Colonel Hildebrand acted as aide for General McCleernand during Sunday.

FOURTH BRIGADE (Buckland's).

This brigade was encamped with its left at Shiloh Church in the following order from left to right: 70th Ohio, 48th Ohio, 72d Ohio. It formed for battle Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, about two hundred yards in front of its camps, where it withstood the attacks of Cleburne, Anderson and Johnson until 10 a. m. Its right flank was then threatened by Pond and Trabue, and it was ordered to fall back to the Purdy road. In making this movement the brigade was disorganized and scattered. The Colonel of the 70th Ohio with a portion of his regiment joined the 3d Brigade of McCleernand's Division and fell back with it to Jones field, where it joined McDowell's Brigade and was engaged with it until 1 p. m., when it retired to the Hamburg road. The Adjutant and forty men of the 70th joined the 11th Illinois and fought with it until night. The 48th and 72d retired to Hamburg road, where Colonel Buckland reorganized his brigade and was engaged in the 4.30 p. m. affair, after which the 48th retired to the river for ammunition and spent the night in line near the log house, the 70th and 72d passing the night in bivouac near McArthur's headquarters.

On Monday the brigade was reunited and with Stuart's Brigade formed Sherman's line that advanced to the left of McCleernand's camp, thence southwesterly along the front of said camps to Shiloh Church, where the brigade reoccupied their camps at about 4 p. m.

SIXTH DIVISION (Prentiss's).

On the 26th day of March, 1862, General Grant, by Special Order, No. 36, assigned General Prentiss to the command of unattached troops then arriving at Pittsburg Landing, with directions to organize these regiments as they arrived upon the field into brigades and the brigades into a division, to be designated the 6th Division.

Under this order one brigade of four regiments, commanded by Colonel Peabody, had been organized and was encamped on west side of the Eastern Corinth road four hundred yards south of the Barnes field. Another brigade, commanded by Colonel Miller, 18th Missouri, was partially organized. Three regiments had reported and were in camp on the east side of the Eastern Corinth road. Other regiments on their way up the river had been ordered to report to General Prentiss, but had not arrived.

The 16th Iowa arrived on the field on the 5th and sent its morning report to General Prentiss in time to have it included in his report of present for duty that day—it was not fully equipped and did not disembark from the boat until morning of the 6th. The 15th Iowa and 23d Missouri arrived at the Landing Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. The 23d Missouri reported to General Prentiss at his third position about 9.30 a. m., and was placed in line at once as part of his command. The 15th and 16th Iowa were, by General Grant's order, sent to the right to reenforce McCleernand. They reported to him at his fifth line in Jones field and were hotly engaged from about 1 p. m. to 2.30 p. m. Hickenlooper's 5th Ohio Battery and Munch's 1st Minnesota Battery and two battalions of the 11th Illinois cavalry had been assigned to the division and were encamped in rear of the infantry. One company from each regiment was on picket one mile in front of the camps. On Saturday, April 5, a reconnoitering party

under Colonel Moore, 21st Missouri were sent out to the front. Colonel Moore reported Confederate cavalry in front, and some evidences of an infantry force in front, but he failed to develop a regular line of the enemy. Prentiss doubled his pickets and at 3 a. m. Sunday sent out another party of three companies of the 25th Missouri under Major Powell to reconnoiter well to the front. This party encountered the Confederate picket under Major Hardecaste in Fraley field at 4.55 a. m. These pickets at once engaged and continued their fire until about 6.30 a. m., when the advance of the main line of Hardee's Corps drove Powell back.

General Prentiss hearing the firing formed his division at 6 a. m. and sent Peabody's Brigade in advance of his camp to relieve the retiring pickets and posted Miller's Brigade three hundred yards in front of his camp with batteries in the field at right and left of the Eastern Corinth road. In this position the division was attacked at 8 a. m. by the brigades of Gladden, Shaver, Chalmers and Wood and driven back to its camp where the contest was renewed. At 9 a. m. Prentiss was compelled to abandon his camp and fall back to this third position, which he occupied at 9.05 a. m., in an old road between the divisions of Hurlbut and W. H. L. Wallace. Hick-enlooper lost two guns in first position and Munch had two disabled; each brought four guns into the line at the Hornet's Nest. Prentiss was here joined by the 23d Missouri, which gave him about 1,000 men at his third position. With this force he held his line against the attacks of Shaver, Stephens and Gibson, as described in account of Tucker's Brigade, until 4 p. m., when Hurlbut fell back and Prentiss was obliged to swing his division back at right angles to Tuttle, in order to protect the left flank. When Tuttle's left regiment marched to the rear Prentiss fell back behind them towards the Corinth road and was surrounded and captured at 5.30 p. m. near the

forks of the Eastern Corinth road. Hickenlooper and Munch withdrew just before they were surrounded, Hickenlooper reporting to Sherman and becoming engaged in the 4.30 action on Hamburg road. Munch reported to Colonel Webster and was in position at the mouth of Dill Branch, where it assisted in repelling last attack Sunday night.

FIRST BRIGADE (Peabody's).

This brigade of four regiments was encamped on west side of Eastern Corinth road about one-half mile south of Hamburg and Purdy road in the following order from left to right: 16th Wisconsin, 21st Missouri, 12th Michigan, 25th Missouri. Three companies of the 25th Missouri under its Major, Powell, were sent out at 3. a. m., April 6, 1862, to reconnoiter. Moving southwest from camp Powell passed between the Rhea and Seay fields and into the main Corinth road, where one of Sherman's picket posts was stationed. Beyond the picket and near the southeast corner of Fraley field he encountered Confederate pickets and was fired upon at 4.55 a. m. After an engagement of over an hour Powell fell back before the advance of Wood's Brigade to the Seay field, where he was reinforced by Colonel Moore with his regiment, the 21st Missouri and four companies of the 16th Wisconsin. Colonel Moore took command, but was soon severely wounded and Captain Saxe, 16th Wisconsin, was killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Woodyard, 21st Missouri, assumed command and was engaged about one hour, when he fell back to Rhea field, where he was met by Colonel Peabody and the remainder of the brigade. Peabody held the Confederates in check until 8 a. m., when he fell back to his camp. Here he was attacked by the brigade of Shaver and the right of Wood's Brigade. Peabody was killed and the brigade forced to abandon its camp at 9 a. m. The brigade organization was broken up, a part retir-

ing through McClernand's lines and about two hundred of the 21st Missouri and one hundred of the 12th Michigan joined Prentiss at his third position, where they were surrounded and most of them captured at 5.30 p. m. Sunday.

SECOND BRIGADE (Miller's).

This brigade had three regiments in camp, a fourth assigned and reported but not yet in camp. The regiments were encamped between the Eastern Corinth road and Locust Grove in the following order from left to right: 18th Wisconsin, 61st Illinois, 18th Missouri. The 16th Iowa arrived at the Landing on Saturday, April 5, 1862. The Colonel reported for duty and handed in his morning report, so that his regiment is included in Miller's report of present for duty. Not being fully equipped the regiment did not go to camp, but remained at Landing. On Sunday it, with 15th Iowa, was by order of General Grant held for a time near the Landing to stop stragglers, and then sent to reenforce McClernand at his fourth line, where they were engaged and lost heavily.

The 18th Wisconsin arrived on the field on Saturday afternoon and went at once into camp, but did not get into the morning report of that day and are not included in Miller's present for duty. The brigade was formed for battle Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, three hundred yards in front of its camp, at the south side of Spain field, where it was attacked by Gladden and Chalmers at 8 a. m. and was driven back into camp, and at 9 a. m. was compelled to abandon its camp. Parts of the 18th Wisconsin and 18th Missouri, about three hundred men, formed with Prentiss at his third position and remained with him until captured at 5.30 p. m. The 61st Illinois passed beyond or through Hurlbut's line and was in reserve behind that division all day Sunday, except about an hour, when it relieved a regiment in front line.

UNASSIGNED.

The 15th Michigan arrived at Pittsburg Landing April 6, 1862. Arms had been issued to the men, but no ammunition had been supplied. The regiment moved out upon the field early Sunday morning and formed line and stacked knapsacks at the left of the 18th Wisconsin in Locust Grove just as Chalmers appeared in front and moved to the attack. Failing to obtain ammunition Colonel Oliver ordered his men to fix bayonets as if to charge the approaching Confederates, but reconsidered and about-faced his men and returned to the Landing where he obtained ammunition and again joined the fighting line at some place not now determined. On Monday morning the regiment joined Rousseau's Brigade of the Army of the Ohio and fought with conspicuous gallantry all day.

The 14th Wisconsin arrived upon the field Sunday night and on Monday joined Smith's Brigade of the Army of the Ohio and served with it all day. It assisted in the capture of a battery, one gun of which was awarded to this regiment and sent to the State of Wisconsin.

Silversparre's battery H, 1st Illinois, arrived upon the field Sunday, April 6. Its guns were four 20-pounder Parrots. Horses had not been supplied. The men got the guns up the bank and placed them in battery in front of the log house, where they were engaged Sunday evening.

Bouton's Battery, I, 1st Illinois, arrived at Pittsburg Sunday morning fully equipped but without drill and with horses that had never been harnessed to a gun. The battery was taken ashore and reported to Sherman and rendered good service in repelling last attack upon his line at 4.30 p. m. It remained with Sherman on Monday all day and received special mention by Colonel Gibson of the Army of the Ohio.

SIEGE GUNS. Battery B, 2d Illinois. The guns belonging to this battery were, under the direction of Colonel

Webster, gotten ashore Sunday afternoon and placed in position one-fourth of a mile west of the log house, where they formed a rallying point for all troops coming back from the front.

POWELL'S BATTERY, F, 2d Illinois, was encamped near the Landing awaiting an assignment which Captain Powell understood would place him in McClernd's Division. After waiting some time on Sunday morning for orders Powell attempted to take his battery to McClernd. He moved out along the Corinth road, passing through Sweeny's troops, at east side of Duncan field and arriving near the Duncan house after Hare's Brigade had fallen back, found himself suddenly in close proximity to the Confederate line of battle. In retiring one gun was upset and left just behind the Duncan field. With five guns Powell reported to W. H. L. Wallace near the left of his line, where he was engaged until about 5 o'clock, when Captain Powell was wounded and his battery retired to its camp, where it was engaged at 6 p. m. in the final action of Sunday.

MARGRAF'S 8TH OHIO BATTERY arrived at the Landing the last of March. By an order issued April 2 it had been assigned to the 3d Division, but had not reported to that division. The only official report of its action is given in the report of 1st Minnesota which says that "8th Ohio was on its left in the action of 6 p. m., Sunday, at mouth of Dill Branch."

Army of the Ohio.

SOON after the consolidation of the Departments of the Ohio and Missouri General Halleck ordered General Buell to move his army from Nashville to Savannah, Tennessee, and form junction with the Army of the Tennessee. Upon General Buell's suggestion to march his army across the country rather than transfer it by boats it was so ordered, and General Buell with the advance of his army reached Savannah, Tenn., April 5, 1862. Early Sunday, April 6, General Grant informed General Buell by note¹ of the situation at Shiloh and ordered General Nelson² to march his division up the east side of the Tennessee to a point opposite Pittsburg Landing, where boats would be found to ferry him across the river. General Buell and staff reached Pittsburg Landing by boat between 2 and 3 o'clock. Ammen's Brigade, the advance of Nelson's Division, arrived upon the field at about 6.30 p. m., a part of it engaging in the repulse of the Confederates in the last attack of Sunday. During the night the remainder of Nelson's Division and Crittenden's Division arrived on the field, and early Monday morning two brigades of McCook's Division reached the Landing.

In the action of the 7th the Army of the Ohio occupied the left of the Union line, extending in a semi-circle from the Tennessee River, south of Dill Branch, to north side of the Corinth road one mile from the Landing, Nelson's Division on

¹ 109 W. R., 232.

² 11 W. R., 95.

the left, Crittenden in the center, McCook on the right. "The enemy on a line slightly oblique to ours and beyond open fields with a battery in front of Nelson's left, a battery in front of Crittenden's left, a battery in front of Crittenden's right and McCook's left and another battery in front of McCook's right. A short distance in rear of the enemy's left were the encampments of McClernand's and Sherman's Divisions which the enemy held. While troops were getting into position Mendenhall's battery engaged the enemy's second battery with some effect. Bartlett's battery engaged the enemy's third battery."

The divisions of the Army of the Ohio moved forward preserving their relative positions in line and became engaged about 8 a. m. They advanced slowly until about 2 p. m., when Wood's Division arrived just as the final retreat of the Confederates began. In the forward movement McCook's Division kept the main Corinth road, Crittenden's Division about the direction of the Eastern Corinth road. This separated these divisions, so that at about 11 a. m. Veatch and Tuttle from the Army of the Tennessee were moved into the interval between McCook and Crittenden and became engaged in the Review field. At 4 p. m. the Confederates had retired from the field and the Army of the Ohio bivouacked on a line extending from Stuart's camps through Prentiss's camps to near Shiloh Church.

Terrill's Battery, H, 5th U. S., belonging to McCook's Division, was detached for service with Nelson and was in action on Hamburg road and at the Peach Orchard.

FOURTH DIVISION (Nelson's).

The head of this division arrived opposite to Pittsburg Landing about 5 p. m., April 6, 1862. One brigade, Ammen's, crossed the river and parts of the 36th Indiana and 6th Ohio were engaged in the closing action of Sunday. At 9 p. m. the

entire division had crossed the Tennessee River and formed along the north side of Dill Branch, where it bivouacked Sunday night with pickets across the branch. At 5.30 a. m. on the 7th the division advanced and at 7 a. m. formed on the south side of the branch and awaited the completion of the line. At 8 a. m. it attacked the Confederates in the Peach Orchard, Mendenhall's battery with the right and Terrill's battery with the left. The division gained the south side of the Peach Orchard at 2 p. m., the Confederates retiring. This closed the conflict on the left. The division remained in line until night and bivouacked with its left in Stuart's camps, its right near Prentiss's headquarters.

TENTH BRIGADE (Ammen's).

This brigade, composed of 36th Indiana, 6th and 24th Ohio, crossed the Tennessee River at 5.30 p. m., Sunday, April 6, 1862. Eight companies of the 36th Indiana and four companies of the 6th Ohio were formed one-quarter mile in front of the log house in support of Stone's battery, "the left in a ravine parallel with the Tennessee River and having water in it." These companies participated in the final repulse of the Confederates Sunday night. The 24th Ohio was sent one-half mile to the right, but did not become engaged. After the repulse of the enemy the brigade formed three hundred yards in advance on the crest of the bluffs of Dill Branch, where it bivouacked Sunday night. On Monday it formed line of battle with the 36th Indiana on the left, the 6th Ohio on the right, and the 24th Ohio in reserve, and at 5.30 a. m. crossed the ravine and at 8 a. m. became engaged on the extreme left of the Union line, near the Tennessee River. At about 11 a. m. Ammen's advance was checked by an attempt of Confederates to turn his left. He was reenforced by 2d Iowa and another regiment and repulsed the attack. He reached Stu-

art's camp at about 1 p. m., but was driven back. At 2 p. m. this camp was again taken, the Confederates retiring from this part of the field.

NINETEENTH BRIGADE (Hazen's).

This brigade reached the battlefield at 9 p. m., April 6, 1862, and bivouacked on the right of the division south of the siege gun battery, in the following order: the 9th Indiana on the left, the 6th Kentucky on the right, the 41st Ohio in reserve. The brigade advanced at 5.30 a. m., April 7, and became engaged about 6 a. m. at Wicker field. The 9th Indiana lost heavily at the house on the north side of the peach orchard. The brigade then advanced to the wheat field, where a battery was captured, its guns spiked by the 41st Ohio. This advanced position was held only a few minutes, the brigade falling back somewhat disorganized to Wicker field, from which it advanced at 2 p. m. across the west side of Peach Orchard and took position near Prentiss's headquarters. It was not again engaged, and bivouacked there Monday night.

TWENTY-SECOND BRIGADE (Bruce's).

This brigade arrived at Pittsburg Landing at about 6 o'clock Sunday evening, April 6, 1862. It bivouacked between the 10th and 19th brigades, the 2d Kentucky on the left, the 1st Kentucky on the right, the 26th Kentucky in reserve. It held the center of the division all day and was engaged in a charge across the Peach Orchard in which a battery was captured and lost again. At 2 p. m. the enemy retired and this brigade took position on south side of Peach Orchard, where it bivouacked Monday night.

FIFTH DIVISION (Crittenden's).

This division, consisting of 11th and 14th Brigades, Men-
denhall's and Bartlett's batteries, came from Savannah on

boats, arriving at Pittsburg Landing during the night of Sunday, April 6, 1862, and bivouacked along the Corinth road in rear of Nelson's Division. Early Monday morning it moved out and formed line in front of the camps of the 32d and 41st Illinois, joining Nelson's right, the 14th Brigade in front line, the 11th Brigade in reserve. At about 8 a. m. the division advanced and soon after became engaged at the position held by Prentiss and Tuttle on Sunday. Bartlett's battery on the right, near fork of Eastern Corinth road, was engaged until 12 noon, when it retired to the Landing for ammunition. Mendenhall's battery was engaged on Nelson's right until afternoon when it took position in rear of the 5th Division and was there engaged until close of action.

The division was engaged along the Eastern Corinth road, east of Duncan field, about four hours, in which time both brigades and all its regiments were repeatedly engaged. It advanced, capturing some guns, was repulsed and driven back to the road several times. At about 2 p. m. it gained and held the Hamburg and Purdy road which ended the fighting on this part of the line. It bivouacked Monday night in front of Prentiss's camps.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE (Boyle's).

This brigade formed in rear of the 14th Brigade at 8 a. m., Monday, April 7, near Hurlbut's headquarters, in the following order from left to right: 9th Kentucky, 13th Kentucky, 19th Ohio, the 59th Ohio in reserve. At about 10 a. m. it became engaged at the east side of Duncan field, the 19th Ohio in front of Bartlett's battery. The brigade relieved the 14th Brigade and was engaged on front line in two or three engagements and finally took position on right of the 14th and held it until night. The 19th Ohio was at 12 m. sent to the support of Nelson's Division and was engaged in the Peach Orchard.

FOURTEENTH BRIGADE (Smith's).

This brigade formed in front of the camps of the 32d and 41st Illinois at 8 a. m., Monday, April 7, 1862, in the following order: 13th Ohio on the left, 26th Kentucky on the right, the 11th Kentucky in reserve. The 14th Wisconsin was attached temporarily to the brigade and placed on the right of the 26th Kentucky. It served with the brigade all day. The brigade advanced with its right on Eastern Corinth road and became engaged along the sunken road where Tuttle and Prentiss fought on Sunday. It advanced through the thick brush and assisted in the capture of a battery in the wheat field, but was obliged to abandon it and return to old road. In the final action about 2 p. m. it captured some guns of another battery which were successfully held as trophies by the brigade.

SECOND DIVISION (McCook's).

The advance of this division, Rousseau's Brigade, reached Pittsburg Landing Monday morning, April 7, 1862, and took its place in line of battle at 8 a. m. on Crittenden's right. Kirk's Brigade formed in rear of Rousseau. These brigades were joined by Gibson's about noon. The advance of the division was along the Corinth road to the Water Oaks Pond, where it was engaged at noon. Its last engagement was at Sherman's headquarters, from which point the Confederates retired from the field.

Terrill's battery belonging to this division was engaged on Nelson's left until 2 p. m., when it moved toward the right and engaged a battery in McCook's front.

FOURTH BRIGADE (Rousseau's).

The brigade formed in line of battle on Crittenden's right at 8 a. m., April 7, 1862, in front of the camp of the 3d Iowa, in the following order: the 6th Indiana on the left, 1st Ohio in

the center, 1st Battalions of 19th, 15th and 16th U. S. Infantry on the right, the 5th Kentucky in reserve. The 15th Michigan was attached temporarily to this brigade and served with it all day. At 9 a. m. the brigade advanced across Tilghman Creek and engaged Trabue's Brigade until about 11 a. m., when Trabue retired and Rousseau advanced to Woolf field, where he found a force of the enemy on the west side. His ammunition being exhausted Rousseau retired and Kirk's Brigade took his place in first line. As soon as ammunition was supplied Rousseau took position again in front line and engaged enemy until he retired from the field.

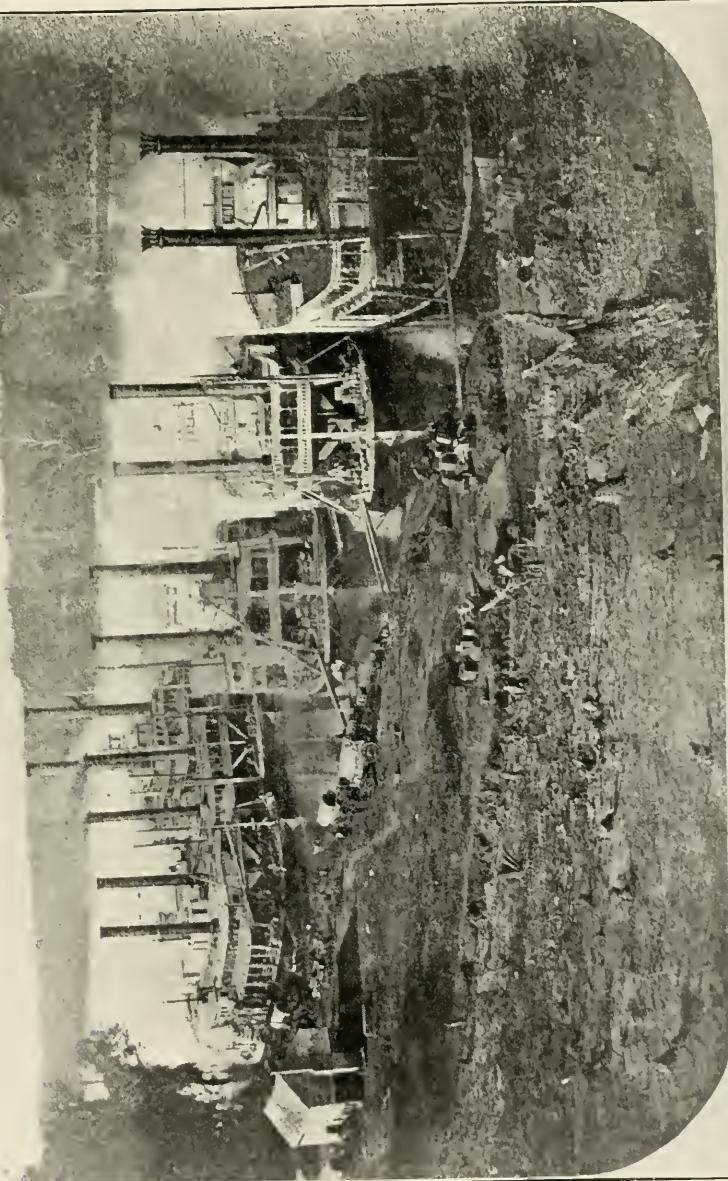
FIFTH BRIGADE (Kirk's).

This brigade was in rear of Rousseau until about noon when it relieved that brigade and formed in front line behind the Water Oaks Pond in the following order: 34th Illinois on the left, 30th Indiana in the center, 29th Indiana on the right. The 77th Pennsylvania was detached to the left, where it was twice charged by cavalry. Later, in its advance, the 77th captured Colonel Battle, 20th Tennessee. The 34th Illinois in the first advance passed directly through Water Oaks Pond, but its commander, Major Levanway, was killed and Colonel Kirk, commanding the brigade, was wounded. The engagement here was the last effort of the Confederates to hold their line and closed the fighting for the day.

SIXTH BRIGADE (Gibson's).

This brigade arrived upon the field about noon and joined its division at Woolf field and was at once ordered into line on Kirk's left, where it became engaged at once. The 32d Indiana was detached and is mentioned in the report as having made a bayonet charge in front of Kirk's Brigade near the pond. It followed the retiring Confederates until ordered to

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENNESSEE.
The steamer farthest up stream is the *Tyson*, dispatched by the Cincinnati Sanitary Commission with stores for the wounded; the next steamer is the *Yankee*, which was General Grant's headquarters boat. Copy of a photograph taken in April, 1863, a few days after the battle.





return. It failed to find its division and bivouacked by itself Monday night. The other regiments of the brigade bivouacked near the camp of the 4th Illinois Cavalry.

SIXTH DIVISION (Wood's).

This division arrived upon the field about 2 p. m. It was ordered into line on Crittenden's right. When it got into position the battle was about over and only Wagner's Brigade became engaged and that only for a few minutes, the 57th Indiana having four men wounded. The division bivouacked in rear of the right of Prentiss's Division camps.

Laws, Appointment of Commission and Letting of Contract.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

THE Seventy-Third General Assembly of Ohio, on the 25th day of April, 1898, passed the following Act:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the governor of this state be and is hereby authorized to appoint a commission consisting of six citizens, not more than three of whom shall belong to any one political party, and each of whom shall have served with honor in the battle of Shiloh, who shall serve without pay and whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the national commission in ascertaining and marking the positions occupied in said battle by each regiment, battery and independent organization from this state which were there engaged.

SECTION 2. That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be drawn and used by said commission to pay the personal expenses of the members of said commission in the discharge of the duties aforesaid.

SECTION 3. That said commission shall elect one of their members to act as treasurer of said commission, who shall give bond to the state of Ohio in twice the sum hereby appropriated to be approved by the auditor of state, who, upon the filing with him of such bond, shall draw his warrant on the treasurer of state in favor of such treasurer for the amount herein appropriated.

SECTION 4. Said commission shall keep an accurate account of all disbursements and make a full report thereof, and

of the execution of its trust to the governor on or before the 15th day of November, each year during the continuance of said trust.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 25, 1898.

In compliance with the above law Governor A. S. Bushnell appointed the following ex-soldiers to constitute the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission: T. J. Lindsey, Washington C. H., N. R. Park, Ada, Senator John Mitchell, Port Clinton, R. B. Brown, Zanesville, J. S. Laughlin, Sidney, and Milton Turner, Cambridge, Ohio.

Governor Bushnell called the Commission to his office on the 21st day of September, 1898, for the purpose of organization and consultation. R. B. Brown was appointed Chairman, T. J. Lindsey, Secretary, and J. S. Laughlin, Treasurer.

In this connection we return thanks to Governor Bushnell for the honor he conferred upon us and we recall the pleasant relations had with him during the short time he occupied the Governor's office after the appointment of the Shiloh Commission. He not only took a deep interest in our work, but was at all times ready to consult and advise us on all questions that came up, and his affable and businesslike manner in conducting all the affairs of his office was a credit to himself and the people of all classes and conditions in the State. And we regret that our business could not have been completed during his term of office.

The following report, made to the Governor November 15, 1899, states what the Commission had done up to that date:

To the Governor of Ohio:

"The Act passed by the General Assembly of Ohio April 25, 1898, authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission of six citizens who shall have served with honor in the Battle

of Shiloh, whose duty shall be to cooperate with the National Commission in ascertaining and marking the position of each regiment, battery and independent organization from this State who were engaged in the Battle of Shiloh, and make a full report of the execution of its trust to the Governor, etc.

The Commission appointed in pursuance of said law submits this, their report. The members comprising said Commission met in the office of the Governor at Columbus on the 21st day of September, 1898, and organized by electing a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. They then fixed the 18th day of November, 1898, as the time they would visit the battlefield of Shiloh for the purpose of performing the duties for which they were appointed.

Your Commission spent several days visiting the different points of the battlefield where Ohio troops had been engaged, accompanied by Colonel C. Cadle, Chairman, and Major D. W. Reed, Secretary and Historian of the National Shiloh Commission.

On account of the inclemency of the weather it was found impossible to complete their duties at that time. Your Commission also found that an accurate and intelligent performance of the trust involved would require more time and labor than could be accomplished on one visit of reasonable length.

Your Commission again met in Columbus on the 21st day of March, 1899, and after considering the matter decided to again visit Shiloh during the week in which occurred the thirty-seventh anniversary of the battle, April 6 and 7.

Your Commission were again unfortunate as to bad weather, and much of the inspection of the field had to be done while it was raining heavily; however, enough progress was made so that it was necessary only for the Secretary of the Commission to return during the latter part of May and complete the details of the work, which is hereby submitted.

Ohio had twenty-nine organizations engaged in the Battle of Shiloh. A claim has been made that the 13th Missouri should be recognized as an Ohio regiment in the battle. It is true it was largely composed of Ohio troops and in justice should have been mustered as an Ohio regiment, but was originally assigned to the State of Missouri and was known in the Battle of Shiloh as the 13th Missouri Infantry. It was by order of the Secretary of War, July 7, 1862, transferred to Ohio and designated as the 22d Ohio Infantry and was known as such to the close of its enlistment.

The 14th Missouri (Burge's Sharpshooters) was recruited principally in Ohio and Illinois and transferred by the same order of the Secretary of War to the State of Illinois and named the 66th Illinois Infantry. The Illinois Shiloh Commission have decided that, so far as the Battle of Shiloh is concerned, this regiment was a Missouri organization and must look to that State for recognition. The condition of both these regiments are the same, and in all reports and accounts of the Battle of Shiloh these two regiments are designated the 13th and 14th Missouri.

As representatives of both these regiments are claiming recognition as Ohio organizations, we submit the facts without comment or recommendation.

Goodspeed's Battery (A, 1st Ohio Artillery) claim they are entitled to recognition under the law "as being engaged in the Battle of Shiloh." The following are the facts in relation to this battery: Captain Gilman, Inspector of Artillery of the Army of the Ohio, in his report, Volume 10, page 302, Official Record of the Rebellion, says:

"Captain Goodspeed's Battery, A, 1st Ohio Artillery, arrived from Savannah and disembarked. I was directed late in the day, by the General commanding, to bring it up. This was done, but by the time it reached the point designated the

enemy had retreated beyond its reach. It pressed on after them for some distance, but did not get an opportunity to open fire, and at the close of the pursuit was put in position with our advanced forces."

The law creating the Shiloh Battlefield Commission in defining their duties in relation to Ohio organizations uses the words "which were there engaged." It is true this battery was acting under orders and performed every duty required, as were also the 56th and 68th Ohio of General Lew Wallace's Division and the 64th and 65th of Garfield's Brigade. These regiments were all acting under orders but were not "engaged." We therefore report the facts under the law as it is and leave to a higher authority the question of the rights of the above organizations.

Your Commission find it will be impossible to intelligently describe in a written report the many different positions occupied by Ohio troops during these two days' battle. There was a constant shifting and changing of location, and while the territory covered was not so large compared with other battles of equal magnitude, the topography of the country was such that confined all operations to prescribed limits, and the same territory was fought over a number of times at many points. Therefore, for the purpose of this report, the first position of each Ohio organization is only named, and for further and more specific information on this point reference is hereby made to the maps of the first and second days' battles, which are submitted and made a part of this report." (The positions referred to are given in the sketches of each organization.)

Subsequently it was decided to recognize the 13th Missouri regiment as an Ohio organization and a monument was erected.

The survivors of Battery A, 1st Light Artillery, requested that the monument for that organization be placed at the point

near Shiloh Church to which they had advanced on the evening of the last day's battle. The Commission, after giving the matter due consideration, were of the opinion that no monuments for organizations not engaged in the battle should be located on the active fighting lines, as it would be confusing, which conclusion was approved by the National Commission.

A prominent site was selected on which to erect monuments for the 5th O. V. C., Battery A, 1st Light Artillery, the 56th, 64th, 65th and 68th Infantry. This location is in the rear of the siege guns on the north side of the Savannah road and one-half mile from the Landing.

The law provided that monuments for each of the three battalions of cavalry, costing \$500 each, should be erected. After consulting the survivors of the 5th O. V. C. it was decided that one should be built instead, costing \$1,500. The magnificent Cavalry Monument which now stands there representing the three battalions of the 5th O. V. C., and which attracts so much attention and admiration, is proof that the change made was a wise one.

The following law making appropriation for the erection of monuments on the Shiloh National Park passed both Houses of the General Assembly without a dissenting vote, on the 28th of February, 1900:

[Senate Bill No. 19]

AN ACT

To supplement an act entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the position occupied by Ohio troops in the battle of Shiloh, and to make an appropriation to pay the personal expenses of the commission."

WHEREAS, Under the act of Congress approved December 4, 1894, establishing the "Shiloh National Military Park" the government has purchased about three thousand acres of the

Shiloh battlefield, embracing most of the heavy fighting ground; and

WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee has ceded to the United States jurisdiction over said battlefield; and

WHEREAS, The National Commission appointed under the act of Congress referred to, proposes to restore, and has already, to a large extent restored, the said battlefield of Shiloh to the condition it was in at the time of the battle, by clearing away new growths of timber, closing new roads and reopening old ones; and

WHEREAS, The said national park, with its graded avenues between battle lines, and its handsome monuments, commemorative of American valor, will, when completed, be of national interest; and

WHEREAS, Under an act entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Ohio troops in the battle of Shiloh and to make an appropriation to pay the personal expenses of the commission," passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, April 25, 1898, six commissioners were appointed to serve, without pay, charged with the duty of ascertaining and marking the positions occupied by Ohio troops in the battle of Shiloh; and

WHEREAS, Said commissioners, in cooperation with the national commission, has carefully selected the sites for monuments to mark said positions, and which are historically accurate as to the regiments, battalions and batteries engaged; and

WHEREAS, Said commissioners having substantially completed the preliminary task assigned them by the General Assembly, are now ready to proceed to the execution of the further work contemplated by the act of April 25, 1898, to wit: The erection of monuments and tablets to mark the positions of Ohio troops on the battlefield of Shiloh, and such Ohio commands, belonging to the armies of the Tennessee and Ohio as were on detached duty under orders of the commanding general and later reported on the battlefield; and

WHEREAS, Said commissioners have made an estimate of the sum of money required for the completion of said work,

said estimate being as follows, to wit: Monuments for twenty-four (24) regiments of infantry, engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,500.00 each, \$36,000.00; monuments for six (6) batteries of artillery, engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,000.00 each, \$6,000.00; a monument for two (2) battalions of cavalry, engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,000.00; monuments for four (4) regiments of infantry, not engaged, but on detached duty, costing not to exceed \$1,000.00 each, \$4,000.00; and a monument for one (1) battalion of cavalry on detached duty, \$500.00; incidental expenses, including clerk hire, office rent, traveling expenses, stationery and such other items of expense as may occur in making contracts for monuments and markers, and supervising their erection, \$5,500.00; and

WHEREAS, It is the judgment of said commissioners that for the economical prosecution of the work contemplated \$3,000.00 should be available and subject to the orders of said commission on and after March 1, 1900; \$25,000.00 on and after December 1, 1900, and \$25,000.00 not later than December 1, 1901, at which latter date, being within about two years of the present time, it is proposed to have all the monuments and tablets erected and the work of the commission practically completed; now therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio;

SECTION 1. That in addition to the sum appropriated by the provisions of the aforesaid act, there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund, and not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars (\$53,000.00) to be used as hereinafter provided, warrants for which shall be drawn by the auditor of state upon the treasurer of state at the times and for the sums following: March 1, 1900, a warrant for three thousand dollars; December 1, 1900, a warrant for twenty-five thousand dollars; and December 1, 1901, a warrant for twenty-five thousand dollars. Said warrants to be issued by the auditor of state on requisitions duly approved by a majority of the members of said Ohio commission, and made payable to the order of the treasurer of said commission, who shall file with the auditor of state a detailed statement of the expenses paid from the appropriation hereby made.

SECTION 2. Said commission shall keep an account of all disbursements, and make a full report thereof to the governor on or before the 15th day of November of each year during the continuance of said trust.

SECTION 3. The representatives of regiments and batteries shall, in so far as it is practicable to do so, be consulted by the commission as to style of monuments they desire, and as to the inscription to be put thereon. And any regimental or battery organization shall be permitted to raise by private subscription such additional sum of money as it may see fit, to be used in connection with the money supplied by the state in the purchase and erection of the monuments for such regiment or battery.

The Commission visited the National Parks at Gettysburg and Chickamauga and learned much of value which was of great benefit to the state, at Shiloh. After examining the work erected on these parks it was unanimously decided not to use bronze on any of the Shiloh monuments. We found it was almost impossible to secure the bronze plates to the monuments so that they would remain permanently, and that the action of water on the bronze caused in some cases unsightly stains on the granite. Therefore we determined that all inscriptions should be in either sunken or raised letters, cut in the granite and of sufficient size to be easily read.

We also gained other important information. We observed the great diversity in the apparent value or cost of the different monuments which had been erected at a uniform price. This difference was so perceptible that we, though then without experience in such matters, were convinced that so far as value of work was concerned those who had no practical knowledge of the granite business were at the mercy of the contractors; and to prevent possible imposition we decided to require all bidders for the Shiloh monuments to submit designs drawn to a scale, and accompanied by specifications, so

that competent experts could be employed to figure the cost of each piece of work to the contractor, and we would then be able to form an intelligent opinion of each design submitted.

In July, 1900, the following notice was inserted in the newspapers of the principal cities of this State and also in the Commercial Advertiser, New York City:

PROPOSALS FOR MONUMENTS,
SHILOH BATTLEFIELD.

Notice is hereby given that the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission will receive proposals for Granite Monuments, to be erected in the "Shiloh National Military Park," Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, at their office in the State House, Columbus, Ohio, up to 12 m., August 15, 1900, for twenty-four Regiments of Infantry, engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,500 each; six Batteries of Artillery, engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,000 each; two Battalions of Cavalry, engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,000; four Regiments of Infantry, not engaged, costing not to exceed \$1,000 each; and one Battalion of Cavalry, on detached duty, \$500.

Each proposal must be accompanied by specifications, statements of the proposed dimensions, design, plan and elevations showing exact measurements, a close estimate of the weight and the kind of granite to be used; each proposal and accompanying statements to be in duplicate, one marked "Original" and the other "Duplicate."

Each monument is to be erected by the Contractor, complete with inscriptions, and in the position designated by the Commission, on a foundation furnished by the Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

We also, by publication and through the headquarters of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R., had the following notice sent throughout the State:

"To the Survivors of the Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862.

COMRADES: The Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission publishes this circular for the information of all concerned:

FIRST: The General Assembly of the State of Ohio has appropriated \$47,500 for the erection of Monuments on the Battlefield of Shiloh, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., to mark the positions occupied by thirty (30) Ohio Commands engaged, and four regiments of infantry and one battalion of cavalry on detached duty at Crumps Landing during the progress of the battle, and not engaged in action.

SECOND: The following commands were engaged: Infantry regiments— 1st, 6th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 41st, 46th, 48th, 49th, 53d, 54th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 76th, 77th, 78th, 81st, 13th Missouri (afterwards the 22d Ohio)—twenty-four, each monument to cost not to exceed \$1,500.00.

Batteries of Artillery: A, 1st Ohio; G, 1st Ohio; 5th, 8th, 13th and 14th—six, each monument to cost not to exceed \$1,000.00.

Cavalry: 1st and 2d Battalions, 5th Ohio, one monument to cost not to exceed \$1,000.00.

The following commands were not engaged: Infantry—56th, 64th, 65th and 68th—four, each monument to cost not to exceed \$1,000.00.

Cavalry: Third Battalion, 5th Ohio—monument to cost not to exceed \$500.00. If the survivors of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry so decide, the two separate sums of \$1,000 and \$500 may be combined in the erection of a monument to cost not to exceed \$1,500.

THIRD: Section three of the statute, passed by the Seventy-fourth General Assembly, February 28, 1900, Ohio Laws, Volume 94, pages 28, 29, 30, reads:

Section 3. "The representatives of regiments and batteries shall, in so far as it is practicable to do so, be consulted by the Commission as to style of monuments they desire, and as to inscriptions to be put thereon. And any regimental or battery organization shall be permitted to raise by private subscription such additional sums of money as it may see fit, to be used in connection with the money supplied by the state in the purchase and erection of the monuments for such regiment or battery."

The Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission hereby gives notice that it is ready to receive suggestions from regimental or battery organizations as contemplated by the law.

FOURTH: Proposals for the erection of monuments have been invited, and will be opened at twelve o'clock, noon, August 15, 1900, or as soon thereafter as is practicable. The designs will be placed on exhibition in the Senate Chamber of the State House, at Columbus, at twelve m., Monday, August 20, 1900, and remain on exhibition up to twelve m., Saturday, September 22, 1900, for the inspection of duly authorized committees of regimental and battery organizations. These committees are invited to file with the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission written expressions of their choice of monuments, which will be given due consideration by the Commission in the allotment of monuments to the various commands. If regimental or battery organizations desire to add any sum of money to the appropriation made by the State of Ohio, that fact must be stated and the amount named by twelve m., September 22, 1900, and a bond, with sufficient sureties guaranteeing the payment of the money on the demand of the contractors for the monument, filed with the Commission. Under no circumstances will the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission, representing the State of Ohio, assume any responsibility for these added amounts.

FIFTH: A copy of this circular has been forwarded to each of the soldier organizations in the State of Ohio, as far as post-office addresses could be obtained. The object is to secure an expression from the survivors of the Battle of Shiloh on the matters herein named, and communications may be addressed to either the President or Secretary.

SIXTH: The Commission hopes to complete the letting of contracts by November 1, 1900, and must therefore be fully advised of the desires of regimental and battery organizations by October 1, 1900. The active cooperation of all survivors of the Battle of Shiloh who served in Ohio commands is earnestly invited. This Commission has but one purpose to subserve, the faithful discharge of a trust conferred under the law by the Governor of our patriotic commonwealth."

In answer to the advertisement for proposals, about four hundred designs were submitted, and mounted in an attractive manner in the State Senate Chamber, representing eleven of the leading granite companies of the United States. After remaining on exhibition for some time, to enable the different committees to make selections which they wished to recommend for their organizations, the Commission selected one hundred and thirty-four designs which in their judgment were the best among the exhibit. These were turned over to the three experts previously appointed, W. H. Slaymaker, then of Port Clinton, J. C. Johnson, of Fremont, and Jed. Williams, of Cambridge. All designs that had been selected by regimental and other committees were included among the number placed in the hands of the experts. The following written instructions were given to each of the experts:

"First. Give an estimate of the cost on each and every design mentioned in attached list, according to specifications furnished by each and every bidder in original and duplicate, and designs and scale drawings of each of the numbers of monu-

ments here given on attached sheet will be furnished to all experts for their estimate and price, by Milton Turner, Member of the Commission in charge.

“Second. In estimating, give price f. o. b. cars where manufactured, lettering or setting need not be taken into consideration. If any design figured on by the experts is out of proportion, please note the same on your estimate or report.

“Third. Give estimated weight of each monument.

“Fourth. Granite to be used is the best grade of Dark Barrie Granite where polished, and the best grade of Light Barrie where axed.

“Fifth. Figure each monument separately and give price of same. Also give each bidder’s work separate and attach all together for the consideration of the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission.”

Previous to the filing of the report of the experts the Commission had, by resolution unanimously adopted, fixed a minimum value on each class of monument to be contracted for, viz., monuments for which the State would pay \$1,500 to cost the contractor not less than \$900; and the \$1,000 class not less than \$650; and all which the report of the experts would show cost to the contractor of less than the amounts fixed were to be rejected.

The report of the experts was filed with the Commission November 13, 1900, and a supplementary report a few days later. Both are given below.

REPORT OF EXPERTS.

To the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission.—

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with your instructions to us, we have figured the designs submitted to you and present herewith our figures. We have carefully considered all specifications and our figures upon the various designs are made in accordance therewith. Some of the specifications call for eight cut and ten cut work,

all designs having such work specified have been figured by us as being wholly of ten cut work, intending to suggest to you that you buy nothing poorer than that class.

We find but one of the competitors, The Hughes Granite & Marble Co., has really figured the best class of work, this being twelve cut for axed surfaces, we have consequently figured the designs in the exhibit of this competitor upon the basis of the cost for twelve cut work.

Before commenting upon any of the specifications or designs particularly we wish to say that we consider the exhibit, generally, a very creditable one indeed; the monuments suggested by the designs would cost more than your Commission should expect; the actual cost of many pieces of the work is so high that by the time the cost of freight and setting should be added the profit to the dealer would be extremely small. Really, we feel that as a body your Commission would be entitled to great credit in erecting work from the exhibit.

Although in the main we look upon the exhibit as above stated, there are some few of the specifications and accompanying designs to which we feel that we should call your special attention, as there are features in and upon them that you will probably wish to consider when making your final selection.

The specifications presented by Chas. G. Blake & Co. called for bas-relief carving. This character of work is of very low relief, it being really but little more than picture carving. Should any of the work of this character be selected by you without a true understanding of what it is it would undoubtedly be unsatisfactory.

In considering the exhibit of McDonnell & Sons we notice that various prices are made so that there are a number of the designs that are not submitted in accordance with your instructions; for instance, since all of the prices made to you by this particular competitor are exclusive of the lettering, which

would cost you a sum of money, fixed by their specifications according to the amount of lettering desired which amount would be in excess of the prices named to you, you can not consider numbers 3, 15, 16, 18 and 27, as the cost of lettering, when added to the quoted price upon these mentioned designs would exceed the \$1,000 and \$1,500 appropriated and authorized by the bill passed by the General Assembly, February 28, 1900.

We have not figured the exhibit of C. A. Mitchell, as the designs were unaccompanied by scale drawings and the information was too incomplete for our guidance. In this connection we wish to say that while we have figured the exhibit of Van Amringe & Co. the original presentation by them was very incomplete and the scale drawings were not received until long after the close of the exhibition.

We should say also that design No. 23 in the exhibit of McDonnell & Sons caused us some trouble; the sizes given in the specifications do not agree with those upon the drawing. At first we thought not to figure this design, but later we decided upon figuring in two ways, so that we present the figures upon two slips, noting upon them that one is in accordance with specifications. We determined upon this course, intending to leave the matter in your hands, although we feel that the inaccuracy should debar the design from competition.

The specifications of the Hughes Granite & Marble Co. state that all carving is to be done from models which would be submitted to your Commission before the execution of the work upon the monuments. We have not figured the cost of these models in the cost price of the designs shown by this company, but it would seem to us that if the models were to be made subject to your inspection and approval, their cost should be added to the manufacturing cost of the monument. If this should be your pleasure and you will so direct us, we will

prepare a list covering the cost of models on the various designs. We would advise the acceptance of the models including the cost as mentioned, as by doing so your Commission would know precisely what the carvings would be before they were executed.

We wish to say nothing regarding the exhibits other than those above mentioned, as the designs and drawings are submitted in accordance with your instructions.

Relative to the figuring of freight, setting, etc., the data which we have received is insufficient, being unacquainted with the field, sizes of work to be hauled, together with distances and general conditions, we must say that we feel wholly incompetent to do this with justice to all concerned.

In presenting these figures we wish, in conclusion, to say that we have figured all of the designs carefully and conscientiously and the result of our labors as shown by the accompanying sheets is most respectfully submitted.

W. H. SLAYMAKER,

J. C. JOHNSON,

JED. WILLIAMS.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF EXPERTS.

To the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission.—

GENTLEMEN: In placing with you the data of our figuring upon the designs submitted for monuments at Shiloh we may not have been as explicit upon some points as we should have been. Considering this to be the case, and in accordance with your request we give the following explanation regarding some points that may seem to be unreasonable to you or, if not unreasonable, not fully understood by you:

First, we might take up the question of sixteen and two-

thirds percent added to the original figuring of the labor upon the different monuments. This percentage of added cost is for the present wage scale of the Granite Cutters' National Union. All of the figuring upon the monuments was done in accordance with scale of prices for different classes of work in accordance with agreement between the Union and the manufacturers previous to the present wage. This mentioned list was prepared when the cutters were receiving \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day and working nine hours. There were many conferences between the two sides all tending toward an increased wage scale for the workers, with the result that previous to this last spring the Union made a demand that in May the wage should be increased and the final result is that the men are now working eight hours per day and receiving therefor from \$3.00 to \$3.50. At the present time carvers receive all the way from \$3.50 to \$10.00 per day, the wage of course being determined by the ability of the person. This increased scale amounts to about one-sixth advance, so that the trade generally, in the absence of a revised scale of prices, is figuring all work on a basis of sixteen and two-thirds percent added to the old list.

The ten percent mentioned as being "For Tools," is admitted by the trade to barely cover the wear and tear on the tools and the blacksmith's time in sharpening. It barely covers it in ordinary grades of material and in ordinary work. In the better grades of granite, those of harder, more dense texture, the wear upon the tools is greater and where twelve cut work is manufactured it is generally admitted that the percentage upon the extra amount paid the cutter will not pay for the wear and tear and sharpening of the tools.

The fifty percent mentioned as "Manufacturers' profit and expenses," is an allowance for the expense of manufacturing and the profit to the manufacturer. This amount is not arbitrary, but has been estimated by your experts. Entering

into the item of expenses are many features. There is the regular executive expense covering the general office work, which include the full size drawings, the taking care of the time of the men and the purchase of granite; the shop expense, covering wear and tear upon machinery, the cost of the various materials used in the manufacture of the work, the handling of the work in the shop, which is an expensive item; the loss occasioned by defective stock where, as it often happens, considerable time has been spent upon a piece of stone, a seam or some other defect will present itself and cause the piece to be unfit for the work for which it had been intended, with a consequent loss of stock and labor except for some smaller piece of work; and the boxing and the placing the work upon the cars. Your experts have considered all of these expenses and from their experience and from the most reliable information attainable, have considered that the fifty percent is as low as it should be.

As we supposed that all of the competitors were manufacturers, we did not take any retail profit into consideration, and it is not likely that you will do so, as it is only the comparative cost of the designs that is of real interest to you and that is shown by our figures computed upon an equal basis and fair to all. Possibly a better understanding should be given regarding ten or twelve cut work. The former is usually cut entirely with the point and bush chisel, while the latter is pointed to within about one-half inch of the finishing size, this excess material being ground off under wheels and then finished with a fine bush hammer. The result is that the ten cut is very rough, wavy and the surface rifts when the sun is shining upon it; and owing to this rough condition with probably covered starts and stuns, it is likely to become darkened in a short time, while twelve cut work, being ground down and all possible imperfections removed and finished with a fine bush chisel, is a clean,

unbroken, smooth surface and work finished in such a manner will remain perfectly clean.

In connection with added percentage for profit we wish to make this further explanation, after the work is loaded upon the cars at the point of manufacture there is an expense that it is simply impossible to estimate. The element of risk is such that no one, no matter how extensive his experience, can give any accurate information.

In the first place all finished granite work has to be shipped restricted to a valuation of forty cents per cubic foot, so that should any accident occur which could be attributed to carelessness upon the part of the transportation companies, this amount is all that could be claimed or collected. Then in handling work of this character there is a great risk of accidents which are caused by the fault of no one, and particularly would this be true in making shipment to the place where these monuments would be erected. They will be sent by railroad to some point probably upon the Ohio river, where they will be loaded upon lighters for freighting the remainder of the distance. Experience in the past has proven that freightage by boat is done at a much greater risk than by rail. Then further in the consideration of this shipment every piece will have to be transferred from cars to boats and again from boat to the wagon or other means of transportation at Shiloh, and we understand that this last mentioned transfer will have to be made under exceptional difficulties, the stone having to be lifted something like one hundred and thirty feet from the boat to the wagon, and, as many of them weigh, approximately, twenty tons, this will be work of no small means; derricks will have to be provided and erected at the different points of transfer, for while they may be small derricks where the first transfer would be made, it is not at all likely that there will be anything with

the capacity, even approximating what would be necessary for this work.

All of these mentioned points are of the highest importance to the competitors before you and should be considered by you when you make your selection, since all of the work would be subjected to this increased expense and risk alike. It would of course make no difference in the comparative figures, so that all figures presented by us should still be considered so far as comparative values of different monuments are concerned, but you should consider these various mentioned conditions when the profit to the competitor is thought of.

There is just one other point upon which we would speak: it is that upon which we touched in our first report filed with and accepted by you. This is the matter of models where it has been specified that they would be presented for our inspection and acceptance before work should be done. We give, attached hereto, a list showing what we consider a fair allowance for the different models. It was our suggestion in our original report that this allowance be added to the manufacturing cost of the monuments and in the event of selecting monuments for which these models might be required, to have the models made so that you might have an absolute understanding of what the emblematic and decorative carving would be.

In conclusion we might say that we consider the designs, generally, to be of a high order, and regarding a selection would suggest and believe that the best interests of the State of Ohio would be served by making your selection from designs which have been found to cost the following comparative amounts:

For monuments for which the State will pay \$500, select nothing that figures less than \$300; for monuments for which the State will pay \$1,000, select nothing that figures less than

\$600; for monuments for which the State will pay \$1,500, select nothing that figures less than \$925; these mentioned amounts referring to the list of prices which we have already presented to you.

We have the honor to be, sirs,

Yours very respectfully,

W. H. SLAYMAKER,

J. C. JOHNSON,

JED. WILLIAMS.

There were thirty-eight models made by The Hughes Granite and Marble Co., which the experts figured cost them \$1,438.00. These were of great assistance to the Commission, as changes could be made in designs, which it would not have been possible to have done without models.

That part of the report containing the calculations and figures is too voluminous to print in full. There were but thirty-seven designs out of the one hundred and thirty-four submitted that came within the limit fixed by the Commission.

The following statement will show the average cost of each class of monuments to the contractors where manufactured:

C. G. Blake & Co., Chicago	..	\$1,500	monument, cost	\$515.19
		1,000	"	389.91
White & Price, Kenton, O.	....	1,500	"	565.61
		1,000	"	386.27
Van Amringe & Co., Boston	....	1,500	"	578.47
		1,000	"	322.29
M. J. Powers, New York	....	1,500	"	663.20
McDonnell & Son, Buffalo	....	1,500	"	668.68
		1,000	"	494.84
F. P. Stewart & Co., Hamilton,				
O.	.....	1,500	"	679.09
		1,000	"	409.17
M. V. Mitchell & Son, Colum-				
bus	.....	1,500	"	680.03
		1,000	"	359.61
Morris Bros., Memphis,	.....	1,500	"	714.12
Harrison Granite Co., New				
York	.....	1,500	"	762.89
		1,000	"	373.87
A. White's Sons, Cincinnati	..	1,500	"	905.05
		1,000	"	574.17
The Hughes Granite & Marble				
Co., Clyde, O.	.....	1,500	"	1,145.45
		1,000	"	794.63

To illustrate the manner in which the whole of the one hundred and thirty-four designs were figured by the experts, we give the figures in detail on one of each class, being number one of two Ohio bidders, which is a fair average of all by these two contracts:

THE HUGHES GRANITE & MARBLE CO.

No. 1. \$1,500.00 Monument.

Die stock, 122.5 at \$1.00	\$122.42
Cutting	144.75
Lettering, band, etc.	80.75
Cutting figure	290.00
Base stock, 57.9 at \$1.00	57.75
Cutting	38.52
Polishing, 5.0 at 60 cts.	3.00
Lettering, 39 at 60 cts.	23.40
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Total	\$760.59
Cost of Stock	\$180.17
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Labor at old scale	\$580.42
16 2-3 percent for advance in wages.	96.74
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Total	\$677.16
10 percent for tools	67.71
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Total	\$744.87
50 percent. manufacturer's profit and expense	372.44
Cost of Stock	180.17
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Total Cost at Manufacturer's Works	\$1297.48
Estimated Weight, 32,400 pounds.	

M. V. MITCHELL & SON.

No. A.—\$1000 Monument.

Cap Stock, 21.0 at 75 cents.....	\$ 15.75
Cutting, 35.10 at 60 cents	21.50
Molding, 36.8 at 37 cents	13.57
Die Stock, 42.6 at \$1.00	42.50
Cutting, 32.0 at 70 cents	22.40
Polishing, 11.4 at 60 cents	6.80
Carving	15.00
Margins	10.71
Second Base Stock, 30.7 at \$1.00.....	30.58
Cutting, 57.9 at 70 cents	40.43
Polishing, 8.9 at 60 cents	5.25
Tracing	6.00
Bottom Base Stock, 63.9 at 75 cents.....	47.82
Cutting	36.12
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Total	\$314.43
Cost of Stock	136.65
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Labor at Old Scale.....	\$177.78
16 2-3 percent for advance in wages.....	29.63
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Total	\$207.41
10 percent for Tools	20.74
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Total	\$228.15
50 percent Manufacturer's Profit and Expenses.....	114.07
Cost of Stock	136.65
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Total Cost at Manufacturers' Works.....	\$478.87
Estimated Weight	27,540 pounds.

The Commission met in Columbus December 4, 1900, to award the contracts. The report of the experts was taken up and carefully examined, as upon the finding of that report all the contracts were to be awarded. Of the whole number, thirty-four monuments to be contracted for, the Hughes Granite & Marble Co., of Clyde, O., were awarded thirty-two, Morris Brothers, of Memphis, one, and A. White's Sons, of Cincinnati, one.

The Chairman of the Commission then suggested that possibly the Hughes Granite & Marble Co., in consideration of being awarded the contract for the whole number, would agree to a reduction of forty dollars on each monument, which amount could be used in part payment for experts' expenses. Mr. W. E. Hughes, President, and Mr. Homer Metzger, Secretary of that Company, were called before the Commission and the Chairman submitted the above proposition, which, after a few minutes' consultation, they accepted. The awards to Morris Brothers and A. White's Sons were then rescinded, and The Hughes Granite & Marble Co. were awarded the thirty-four monuments at \$1460.00 for each of the \$1500.00 class, and \$960.00 for the \$1000.00 class.

25	monuments at \$1460.00	.....	\$36,500.00
9	monuments at 960.00	.....	8,640.00
34	Total		\$45,140.00

On December 13, 1900, a written contract was entered into with The Hughes Granite & Marble Co. covering the thirty-four monuments awarded them at prices stated. That Company also gave an acceptable bond of \$25,000.00, stipulating a faithful performance of the contract.

The contract was signed by the following members of the Commission: J. S. Laughlin, T. J. Lindsey, N. R. Park and John Mitchell. R. B. Brown and Milton Turner refused to sign without giving any valid reasons why they refused. Mr. Turner stated afterwards that his refusal to sign was a misapprehension on his part at the time, and he afterward worked harmoniously with the Commission to the end. Mr. Brown resigned shortly after, and there was no further friction. Hon. John Mitchell was elected Chairman to succeed him, and as no successor was appointed, the five remaining members completed the work.

On January 15, 1901, the Secretary of the Commission was instructed to prepare inscriptions for the monuments, the same to conform to the official reports as found in Vol. X, Official Records of the Rebellion, and to contain nothing of either censure or praise, as required by the rules of the War Department. On February 21, 1901, the Secretary submitted a draft of the inscriptions he had prepared and the same were approved. These inscriptions will be found in connection with the sketch given of each organization.

The Commission visited the works of The Hughes Co., at Clyde, O., several times during the construction of the work and had a number of changes made from the original designs, which greatly improved the appearance of the monuments. This extra work was done by The Hughes Co. without additional cost to the State. The Hughes Granite & Marble Co. assured the Commission that everything would be satisfactory and we are pleased to say that this promise was fulfilled, and the splendid Ohio monuments on the Shiloh Park is the best evidence of that fact.

Contractors in making their estimates had to consider the unknown and uncertain cost of transportation, and the great liability of accident before the monuments could be set up in the Park.

Shiloh is one of the most inaccessible points to reach in the country. It is twenty miles from the nearest railroad, and the ways, called roads in that country, leading from the railroad to the Park are almost impassable the greater part of the year even for light vehicles, so that the only way to reach that point with heavy articles is by rail to the Tennessee River and thence by barges towed by light draft steamboats. There are but three points on the river at which transfers from cars to boats are possible, Paducah, Danville and Johnsonville. The transfer of heavy monuments is both expensive and dangerous. The transportation companies will not assume a risk of more than eighty cents per cubic foot in case of loss, which is less than the cost of the granite in a rough state.

At Pittsburg Landing the bluffs rise almost straight up one hundred feet, so that there is a chance that it would cost as much, if not more, to get the monuments from the barge to the top of the bluffs as the entire distance from the factory to the landing, and also an increased liability of accident.

These matters all had to be considered in making figures on the work. The figures of the experts cover no part of the above.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
OF THE
OHIO SHILOH BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION.

To the Governor of Ohio:

I have the honor to submit herewith a consolidated statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission from the organization of said Commission to the date hereof, this being the fourth and final report.

RECEIPTS.

1898. To amount of first appropriation of State Legislature for preliminary work	\$ 1,000.00
1900. To amount of second appropriation by State Legislature, for thirty-four monuments and expenses of the Commission.....	\$53,000.00
 Total receipts	 \$54,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1898. Nov. 16. By expense of Commission to Shiloh and return, preliminary work (heretofore reported)	\$ 368.82
1899. March 31. By expense of Commission to Shiloh and return, and two meetings at Co- lumbus, Ohio, preliminary work (heretofore reported)	592.98
Total preliminary expenses	\$961.80

1899. Nov. 1 to Nov. 1, 1900. Expense Commission (heretofore reported)	\$1,667.79
1900. Oct. 2. By expense, mounting and displaying designs for monuments (heretofore reported)	148.64
1900. Nov. 1 to Oct. 1, 1901. By expense of Commission (heretofore reported)	541.75
1900. Nov. 13. By expense experts in the matter of calculating cost of each monument, as per drawings and specifications submitted (heretofore reported)	1,644.15
1901. Feb. 21. By amount paid The Hughes Marble & Granite Co. on Shiloh monuments, for completed work, on estimate No. 1 (heretofore reported)	5,000.00
March 29. By amount paid as above, on estimate No. 2 (heretofore reported)	9,000.00
May 14. By amount paid as above, on estimate No. 3 (heretofore reported)	11,000.00
1902. April 4. By amount paid as above, on estimate No. 4	10,000.00
April 24. By amount paid as above, on estimate No. 5	7,000.00
June 9. By amount paid as above, being balance due The Hughes Marble & Granite Co., as per contract bearing date Dec. 13, 1900	3,140.00
1901. Oct. 1 to Nov. 13, 1902. By expense of Commission	1,117.30
1902. June 6 and 7. By expense for the dedication of the thirty-four monuments on the battlefield of Shiloh	1,225.00
1902. Nov. 13. By amount returned to State Treasury	1,553.57
Total disbursements	\$54,000.00

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true statement as to the receipts and disbursements of the Ohio Shiloh Battle-field Commission, including the cost of the monuments contracted for by said Commission. All vouchers for expenses are itemized and are on file in the office of the Auditor of State at Columbus, Ohio. Respectfully submitted,

J. S. Laughlin,

Treasurer of Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission.

Dated at Sidney, Ohio, January 9, 1903.

Dedication of Monuments.

The Ohio monuments were dedicated and surrendered to the care of the National Government June 6, 1902. While the delegation from Ohio was limited in number on account of transportation facilities, they were, however, met at Pittsburg Landing by a large concourse of citizens from Tennessee and Mississippi, many of whom had served in the battle in the Confederate Army. The delegation left Cincinnati at 8 a. m., June 3, 1902, via B. & O. S. W. and Illinois Central R. R., and arrived at Paducah the same evening at 6 p. m. At Louisville the Indiana Shiloh Commission joined the party. Arrangements had previously been made with the St. Louis & Tennessee River Packet Co. for their largest boat, the City of Memphis, to meet the delegations at Paducah and convey them up the river to Pittsburg Landing, a distance of two hundred and twenty-nine miles. As there are no hotels at Pittsburg Landing the boat remained there during the 6th and 7th of June for the accommodation of the party. The excursion, both going and returning, was one of great interest and pleasure. On the way up the river the boat made stops at Johnsonville, Clifton, Sayannah and Crump's Landing, arriving at Pittsburg Landing at 7.30 a. m., June 6. No passengers were carried by the City of Memphis except the Ohio

delegation and there were none of the discomforts of over-crowding that are usual on excursions.

In this connection we acknowledge our obligations to Captain James Koger, of Paducah, a gallant ex-Confederate soldier, and the Superintendent of the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Co., who, with the assistance of Major J. H. Ashcraft, personally saw that every detail was complete to make the trip on the Tennessee River a pleasant one, and Captain Kirkpatrick, Mr. Con Baker, clerk, and all the employes on the steamer City of Memphis will be remembered for their successful efforts to please all.

Two members of the Ohio Vicksburg Commission, Hon. W. P. Gault, of Columbus, Secretary, and Major Charles Hipp, of St. Mary's, accompanied the party for the purpose of inspecting the monuments at Shiloh. They were so well pleased with the excellence of the Ohio work that on their return and report to their Commission the same class of monuments was adopted for the Vicksburg Park, and the entire contract given to the same contractors, The Hughes Granite & Marble Co.

On arriving at Pittsburg Landing the first object of interest was the beautiful National Cemetery situated on the bluffs one hundred feet above the Tennessee River. The dedication ceremonies were held about one-half mile from the river in a grove behind the siege guns, and where six of the Ohio monuments stand, representing the organizations that arrived on the field too late to be engaged in the battle.

A speaker's stand had been erected and board seats arranged for those attending.

The Governor of Mississippi sent a staff officer with his greetings to the citizens of Ohio, which courtesy was much appreciated.

The afternoon of the 6th of June and the following day were spent in visiting the many interesting and historical places on the battlefield.

The boat left for the return trip at 4 p. m. on the 7th, making no stops until arrival at Paducah, where special cars waited for the return to Cincinnati, arriving there at 9 p. m. on the 9th.

The following programme of dedication ceremonies was carried out. The orations were of the highest order of eloquence and held the close attention of all to the end.

PROGRAM
of the
DEDICATION OF THE OHIO MONUMENTS
upon the
SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK,

June 6 and 7, 1902.

*Hon. David F. Pugh, Columbus, Ohio, of the 46th O. V. I.,
Chairman.*

*Presentation of Monuments to the National Government by
HON. D. F. PUGH.*

*Acceptance of Monuments on Behalf of the United States by
COL. CORNELIUS CADLE,
Chairman Shiloh National Military Park Commission,
Representing the Secretary of War.*

*Representing the Shiloh National Military Park Commission,
COL. JOSIAH PATTERSON, of Memphis.*

*Representing the State of Tennessee, and Confederate Dead,
COL. LUKE W. FINLAY, of the 4th Tennessee, C. S. A.*

*Representing Ohio and the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission,
HON. RALPH D. COLE, of Findlay, Ohio.*

PRAYER AND BENEDICTION.

Judge David F. Pugh, of Columbus, was selected to act as Chairman of the dedication ceremonies. Comrade Pugh is too well known throughout Ohio to need any introduction.

He was one of the youngest soldiers in the ranks of the 46th Ohio, which in the battle of Shiloh, on Sunday, the first day, lost more than fifty percent. of the number engaged.

Judge Pugh had not only the duties to perform for which he had been appointed, but also, at the last moment, was called on to assume the place assigned the Governor, who was not present.

That he discharged this double duty in an able and eloquent manner is demonstrated by what follows.

Hon. D. F. Pugh called the meeting to order, and then said: "An extemporized choir will sing for us, and will now sing 'America.' "

Prayer by Rev. A. D. Lindsey, pastor of Shiloh Church.
Prayer: "Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we thank Thee for this day, and for the privilege of gathering here upon this occasion. We are here today to dedicate these monuments which have been erected in honor to the brave men who fought, bled and died here. Our minds run back today to that awful day, April 6, 1862, when our fathers, brothers and friends met here in awful battle and drenched this field with their blood. This is sacred ground because it was baptized in fraternal blood. We cannot dedicate, consecrate or hallow this ground, but those brave heroes who fought, bled and died here have done this. Green be their graves and sweet peace be the memory of those brave men. May their noble work ever live. Bless this day. Bless this service, and may it result in great good to every one present. Bless these friends of ours from the State of Ohio, who have come here to dedicate these monuments, which have been erected in honor of their fathers, brothers and sons. We are glad to have them with us. Bless the State of Ohio, which contributed so largely of her means and sacrificed so many of her heroic sons for the preservation of our Country, that our Government might not perish, that the stars and stripes might float in the breeze of the South as well as in the North.

and that we might be forever one United People. Bless our Government. Bless our Grand Old Flag, and make us one great nation. May we never forget the help and love of our God, who, as we believe, led us to a glorious victory, and brings us safely home at last, and Thou shalt have the praise forever and forever, Amen."

Then the Chairman said:

"The members of the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission will accept my gratitude for the honor of presiding over such a ceremony as will take place here today.

"Forty years and two months ago, the bloodiest battle of the Civil War, what General Lew Wallace called the tournament of death, where the chivalry of the Southwest met the chivalry of the Northwest, was fought here. Having been one of the humble participants in that battle, as a member of the 46th Ohio, which with the 6th Iowa and 40th Illinois constituted the extreme end of the right wing of the Union Army, I feel most intensely the impressiveness, solemnity and magnitude of this occasion.

Our comrades are sleeping beneath our feet, men who fought by our side. And it is hard for one so situated to say anything without wetting his words with tears.

The unbroken silence, for over forty years, of their dead soldierly forms; the winding procession of these trees, reminding us of what they were in 1862; the quiet flow of that Tennessee River over yonder, as it goes on its way to the ocean; the many-voiced memories of how these men fought and died for the Union and freedom which crowd into this day and place—memories over forty years old—what an eloquence there is in all of them! I only wish I could translate that eloquence to you! It would be superior to any eloquence that might come from human lips.

Never, so long as memory lasts, can I forget the rapidly succeeding events of those two days, April 6 and 7, 1862.

At the gray of the morning of the first day, before the sun arose, the Confederate Army was already advancing in battle line. The glory of that spring morning was out of harmony with the terrible conflict which was shortly to begin. Unspeakable emotions, made up of yearning memory, of dread forboding, of high hope, of heroic enthusiasm, and of stern resolve, rushed in rapid succession through the hearts of thousands of men, and in the very next moment the tempest of battle began. For two long, agonizing days, it raged and swayed, drifting from Owl Creek and Shiloh Church to the river, on the first day, and then, on the second day, sweeping back from the river to Owl Creek and the Church and beyond. I can almost hear the sounds now. The earth trembled as if shaken by an earthquake, the air quivered, the cannons roared, the rifles rattled, shouting charges were made, the field was covered with dead, the wounded and bleeding Blue and Gray. Here Grant and Buell and their combined armies, and Johnston and Beauregard and their army, wrote their names indelibly in history.

We are here today to dedicate the monuments erected by the State of Ohio to commemorate the achievements of Ohio dead, and to further dedicate, if that can be done, this battlefield as their final resting place.

As Mr. Lincoln said at Gettysburg, we cannot "in the larger sense dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say, but it can never forget what they did here."

And yet, by these monuments there can, most fitly and usefully, be recalled the heroism and patriotism of that great

history-making epoch from 1861 to 1865, when, through suffering and death, men became heroes; when, exalting themselves above little things, such as party interests and passions, men attested their supreme devotion to a great cause, the cause of the freedom and safety of the whole country.

These men from Ohio who sleep on this battlefield left their homes in 1861, while their mothers, sisters and wives gathered about them, not to hinder, but to help—Spartan women—with brave hearts.

They went forth on this battlefield on the 6th day of April, 1862, to that awful work, which, some one has said “touched the direct and divinest possibilities of life.” They stood shoulder to shoulder, making of their bodies a shield to protect the nation, its government and its institutions from destruction. They thus went, and they thus stood, to die if necessary.

Whether they should wear the harp and crown was not the question that was uppermost in their minds. Their supreme desire was to do their duty to the country, and the rest they left to God.

They were more than heroes. They were heroes plus the qualities which constitute patriots.

In the Northern states, as elsewhere, prior to 1861, there had been sharp and irreconcilable differences between men and parties relative to principles and policies of government. If these men had not been great enough to rise to the strength of the argument for the Union, the Republic would have been carved into two parts, and an independent Confederacy today would have been an established fact. But they were great enough. They passed over the lines of difference. They forgot their party shibboleths and they gave themselves unreservedly for the land with that spirit of impassioned conse-

eration out of which martyrs are made. It was this that made them greater than heroes—that made them patriots. They stood upon one common platform, namely, that there should be, first, a country. They appraised the excellence and glory of an undivided Republic at a higher value than anything else—than all things else combined.

They fought and died on this battlefield that there might be but one name for this country, one political organism of irresistible strength, one flag for the country, one common temple for the worship of liberty, one common hope for the endless existence of the best form of government ever conceived by the wisdom of man, and one common assurance that the Union, saved as by fire and refined by fire, might be the beacon light for all oppressed nations. They fought and died on this battlefield that this might be a land of plenty, of art, of culture, of universal education, and of broad humanities. This was the grand stake; it was for this that these men laid down their consecrated lives.

But it is not the function of the Chairman to make a speech. That will be done by the orator of the occasion.

I am authorized by the Governor of the State of Ohio to present to you, Colonel Cadle, and your associate members of the National Shiloh Battlefield Commission, these Ohio monuments.

The members of the Ohio Commission have had constructed by a well-qualified monument manufacturer, Mr. Hughes, appropriate monuments for our dead comrades. They have discharged their duty acceptably. It has been to them a work of love as well as duty. The monuments themselves will be the best evidence that they have performed their duty well. Hereafter they will be in the charge and custody of your Commission. We know that as the custodians

of these monuments you will discharge your duty faithfully and ably. What has been done upon this battlefield already, under your supervision, convinces us of the soundness of this assurance. These monuments will be great educators.

Future generations coming here to look upon them will learn brave history and will be persuaded by them to cultivate love of country; their study will inspire them to deeds of heroism and patriotism whenever the country shall need heroes and patriots. They will remind them of sacred memories. They will remind them of the stupendous cost of our liberties, and of the ennobling sacrifices which these men made to preserve them.

I will now read Governor Nash's letter which he asked me to read.

State of Ohio. Executive Department

Office of the Governor.

Columbus, June 3, 1902.

Hon. David F. Pugh,
Columbus, Ohio.

My Dear Judge:

I regret, more than I can express, my inability to join you in the visit to Shiloh battlefield. Official duties which I cannot neglect without doing injury to the State prevent.

It would give me very great pleasure, personally and officially, to do honor to the memory of the brave men who fell upon that field more than forty years ago while fighting for the cause of our country. The State of Ohio has given expression to the high esteem in which she holds them by the beautiful monuments erected by her, the completion of which marks your visit. Their services and their patriotism is justly appreciated by all of our people, and the memory of their immortal deeds has caused the love for our flag and our republic to grow un-

til they are guarded by the loving care of all the people, without regard to former conditions and animosities.

Hoping that the mission of peace upon which you and those who are to accompany you are about to enter will be very successful, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Geo. K. Nash.

(Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Chairman Shiloh National Military Park Commission, entered the service September 30, 1861, as private, 11th Iowa Infantry. On October 30, 1861, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Regiment.

On April 4, 1862, he was assigned as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the 1st Brigade, McCleernand's Division, and served in that capacity in the Battle of Shiloh. This mention was made in the report of the battle by Colonel Hare, his Brigade Commander:

"And I express my very great obligations to my Adjutant, C. Cadle, who accompanied me on the field and rendered me most efficient service, and during the whole action by his promptness, energy and activity exhibited all the best qualities of a soldier."

He was also mentioned in the report of the Division Commander, General McCleernand.

Colonel Cadle was promoted during the war as Assistant Adjutant General, to the ranks of Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and from the capture of Atlanta to the end of the war he was Adjutant General of the 17th Army Corps, and was brevetted a Colonel.

After the muster out of the armies, he was ordered to Alabama on duty, remaining in the service until September 1, 1866.

He was in many battles and was often mentioned in the official reports for gallant service.

He was appointed on the Shiloh National Military Park Commission in March, 1895.)

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Secretary of War has in the following letter directed my action:

War Department, Washington, May 26, 1902.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated May 9, transmitting the invitation of the Ohio Shiloh Battlefield Commission to attend the dedicatory ceremonies on June 6, incident to the transfer to the Government of the Ohio monuments erected upon the battlefield of Shiloh. Please convey my thanks to the members of the Commission for the courtesy of their invitation and inform them that the pressure of official business just at this time will preclude the possibility of my acceptance of the same.

I beg to request, therefore, that you will act as the representative of the War Department in the matter, and receive the monuments from the Governor of the State of Ohio for and in behalf of the government of the United States.

Very respectfully,

Elihu Root,
Secretary of War.

To Col. Cornelius Cadle, Chairman, Shiloh National Military Park Commission.

It is a pleasure and an honor that I esteem to receive from you, Judge Pugh, representing the State of Ohio, the thirty-

four imperishable monuments of granite, erected upon this field of battle, marking for all time the valor and prowess of the Ohio soldiers.

What Ohio did here was only her duty—her duty in preserving the Union; and that Union so preserved will exist while civilization lasts.

These thirty-four monuments represent an aggregate force engaged of 14,688—twenty-two and one-half percent of the Union forces. Their casualties were 1,955—fifteen percent of the Union losses. This early battle in the great conflict of four years between American soldiers, both sides men who fought for principle, as they thought, settled by the gun and the man behind it the question of our nationality.

The success of Union arms on this field was the beginning of the end that required three more years to make victorious the national flag, and today that flag floats on every sea, recognized by every nation, civilized or barbarian, as par excellence in the front. These monuments, complete in their design and execution, a credit to the artist and artisan, are gladly taken in charge by the United States, and will hereafter have its care and protection.

Five National Military Parks, Gettysburg, Antietam, Chattanooga, and Chickamauga, Shiloh and Vicksburg, evidence the feeling of the American people, Union and Confederate, as to the good results of the battle between the forces opposed.

Here upon this ground are soldiers, alive and dead, who fought gallantly in opposition. They are more than friends now—they are brothers of blood—blood that was poured upon Shiloh and many other fields then fighting each other—today good friends. In conclusion, I can only reiterate that the granite memorials of Ohio are now in charge of the govern-

ment of the United States, and will be Ohio's Shiloh memorial long after all of us are "mustered out."

Singing by the Choir, Star Spangled Banner.

Introducing Col. Josiah Patterson, of Memphis, of the National Shiloh Battlefield Commission, Chairman Pugh said:

A few years ago a fair was held in the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, to raise money for the erection of a home for dependent West Virginia Confederate soldiers. A Captain Johnson, of Ohio, a Union soldier, sent to the managers of that fair a Chinese sword of curious workmanship to be sold for the benefit of the home. He said it was the best he could do, and that he was sorry that he could not do anything more. Inspired by the same spirit, Colonel Patterson, an ex-Confederate officer who participated in the battle of Shiloh, on the Confederate side, will assist us today in dedicating these Ohio monuments.

(Colonel Josiah Patterson, a member of the National Shiloh Commission, is the representative of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General Albert Sydney Johnston. He served as First Lieutenant in the 1st Alabama Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Clanton. The regiment occupied the extreme right of the Confederate Army during both days of the battle, and when it retired on Sunday evening this regiment was nearer Pittsburg Landing than any other Confederate troops. On Monday evening it was in the rear of the Confederate Army when it retired from the field.

Colonel Patterson is an honored citizen of Memphis, and has represented that congressional district in Congress three terms, and was succeeded by his son, Hon. Malcolm R. Patterson, the present incumbent.

Colonel Patterson is a gifted orator, as the following address will prove:)

Fellow Citizens: We are standing on ground once the scene of a great battle between hostile armies, but now consecrated by American patriotism to American valor.

The battle of Shiloh will always be of absorbing interest to the student of the Civil War. It was the first great battle of that momentous and awful struggle. In proportion to the numbers actually engaged, it was one of the bloodiest. It was fought by armies practically made up of raw recruits, marshalled and lead by commanders who have taken their places in history among the great soldiers of the world.

The guns had scarcely ceased to reverberate before it became the subject of controversy. The survivors of the Army of the Mississippi contended then, and have since maintained, but for the untimely death of General Johnston and the withdrawal of the Confederate Army on Sunday evening, it would have destroyed the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General Grant. The survivors of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by General Buell, have always insisted but for its timely arrival the battle would have resulted in overwhelming disaster on Monday. On the contrary, the survivors of the Army of the Tennessee maintained then, and insist now, that General Grant, reinforced by the division of General Lew Wallace, could and would, without the aid of the Army of the Ohio, have maintained his ground on Monday and forced the Confederate army to retire.

General Beauregard was alike censured and justified for withdrawing the Confederate army on Sunday evening, while General Lew Wallace was alike censured and justified for not bringing his division into action on the first day of the engagement. On the one hand it was confidently affirmed that the Army of the Tennessee was surprised on Sunday morning, while on the other hand the contention was with equal vehemence denied.

In view of these controversies, and in a spirit of patriotism and fair play, congress, in passing the act to establish and maintain the park, provided that the Commission should be composed of three members, one from each of the armies actually engaged in the battle.

I have related these familiar historical incidents connected with the field in order that I may briefly comment on the manner in which the Commission has discharged its duties. I do not claim the gentlemen comprising it are altogether free from bias originating in preconceived opinions. The truth is, each of them participated in the battle, and the act under which they were appointed wisely recognizes that each would necessarily share the sentiments and opinions of his comrades.

However, the act presupposed and the Commissioners were appointed on the assumption, they were men of honor who would not suppress the truth. The work, in order to be historically accurate, has imposed on the Commission labors involving great care and research. For the accuracy of details it is indebted to Major Reed, the historian of the battle. His indefatigable services are being fairly and conscientiously performed and cannot well be overestimated.

The Commission has not attempted the solution of historical problems, but rather to restore the field as it was when the armies met, and to record on enduring tablets the positions of the hostile forces during the shifting scenes of the battle. The inferences which may be drawn from the ascertained facts thus recorded must necessarily depend on the judgment or bias of the student who attempts to explain what did occur, or from the known facts conjecture what might have transpired.

While the Commission has been studious and impartial in its efforts to make its work represent the truth of history

so far as it is ascertainable, it has not been unmindful of that sentiment common to all the American people without regard to past sectional or present political differences which animated Congress in dedicating this and other battlefields to American valor.

There is a very marked difference between this and the other military parks established elsewhere in the world to celebrate the achievements of military heroes. The countries of the old world, true to their monarchical instincts, raise monuments on historic ground to represent national glory and grandeur, but here we erect monuments to commemorate the heroic deeds of the citizen soldiers of the Republic.

But above and beyond this there is another difference which reflects infinite honor on the American name. This Republic is the only government known to either ancient or modern times which has dedicated battlefields, inscribed tablets, and reared monuments to commemorate alike the heroic deeds of the men who fought to maintain the integrity of its territory and the heroic deeds of the men who fought to dismember it.

Behold the monuments erected by the Republic to the memory of the Union and Confederate heroes who fell on this historic field. Who can tell the difference in cost and artistic beauty? They emphasize in enduring form that the American people once had a cause of war, having its root in the very origin of the Republic, which they settled by an appeal to the sword without dishonor to either side. They mutely bear witness that it is impossible for another Ireland or another Poland to exist in America. They give expression to a national epic, the grandest and the noblest in the annals of time.

These memorials speak for the great Republic and pro-

claim to the world that it has garnered under its flag the glorious achievements of all its heroic sons, no matter on which side of the great civil struggle they fought, and that sectional animosities have been swallowed up in the patriotism and magnanimity of a common country.

In the light of human experience how strange, how eventful and how glorious is the epoch through which the survivors of the Civil War have passed. How profound is the gratitude of those of us who took part more than forty years ago in the great battle which raged around this spot, that we are spared to participate in the peaceful and patriotic ceremonies of this occasion.

Who will say that the spirit of Washington has not, like the rainbow of promise, spanned the era of sectional differences and fratracidal strife to abide for all time with the American people? With common traditions, a common language and a common origin, where is the citizen of the Republic who does not rejoice we have a common flag and a common country?

Where is to be found a Confederate veteran, or the descendant of a Confederate veteran, who believes, or has cause to believe, that flag is to him an emblem of oppression, humiliation or dishonor? Where is the Union veteran, or the descendant of a Union veteran, who doubts or has cause to doubt the patriotism of his fellow-citizens of the South?

Standing in this presence and impelled by the memories which hallow this spot, I do not hesitate to say that the American, be he from the North or the South, or be he citizen or representative in Congress, who from prejudice or passion, or for political purposes, conjures with the spirit of sectionalism, is unpatriotic and does not deserve well of his country.

As many citizens of Ohio are here to participate in the

dedication of the monuments erected to the soldiers of that State who were engaged in the battle of Shiloh, it is fitting that I should refer in affectionate terms to that great Ohioan, the apostle of peace and good will—the lamented McKinley. Not three years ago I was present on an occasion when he addressed a great audience composed of Union and Confederate veterans, and was profoundly impressed with the solemn declaration he then made that if he could in any degree be instrumental in bringing about fraternal relations between the survivors of the Civil War he would esteem it the proudest achievement of his life.

When the verdict of history is made up and his virtues and achievements are recounted, the crowning glory of his life will be that he exerted his great influence as chief magistrate in reviving and rekindling the fires of patriotism throughout the republic. Who will ever forget the confidence with which he appealed to the South as well as the North at the beginning of the Spanish-American War; or how the country was thrilled when each responded with equal alacrity to his call?

As a Confederate veteran who participated in the scenes enacted here and who cherishes in fondest memory the heroic achievements of his comrades in arms, I pray that the spirit of McKinley may continue to animate the American people for all time. I rejoice that his influence for good was beyond the range of the assassin's bullet.

“In the blank silence of the narrow tomb
The clay may rest which rapt his human birth,
But all unconquered by that silent doom
The spirit of his thoughts still walks the earth.”

This is an occasion of unusual solemnity. Withdrawn from the busy currents of American life to participate for a day in these ceremonies, and surrounded, as we are, by the peace-

ful prospect spread out before us, in a tide never to be forgotten, we who took part in the scenes here enacted on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, are reminded that our shadows are growing longer, and the day is not distant when we shall have heard the last tattoo. The majority of our comrades who felt the shock of battle on those memorable days have gone with Grant and Johnston over the great divide which separates time from eternity.

On that shore, to which we are all hastening, they have joined a mighty host of Union and Confederate veterans, who now know how He shapes the destinies of nations wrought out of a struggle apparently so disastrous to the salvation of the American people.

If in the providence of God, Lincoln and Davis could communicate with us at this moment, they would give us their benediction as we reconsecrate ourselves to the preservation of free institutions and the perpetuity of the most beneficent government which ever existed on the earth.

After Colonel Patterson had concluded his speech, Chairman Pugh said:

If I had been in doubt before that Tennessee, with some other Southern States, was the land of "royal purple eloquence," the doubt would be dissipated by the eloquence to which we have listened from Colonel Patterson. It needs some response from the Union side, which I am now tempted to offer. We are not here to fight the war over again. We are not here today to rejoice or exult over the defeated Confederates. The victory of the Union was theirs as well as ours. It was not a victory of the North over the South, but of the Union, including the South over the South herself. The South was saved against her own will. The Southern people were just as much beneficiaries of that victory as the Northern

people. The triumph of freedom and equality of right was just as precious to them as to us. On both sides that war was rich in that heroic excellence of human character which superficial people had supposed was the monopoly of ancient history, tradition and poetry. But it is no longer necessary for an American, whether Blue or Gray, to inflame his imagination about heroes and heroism by reading the stories and legends of Roman and Grecian bravery. Austerlitz, Marathon, Waterloo, are rivaled, if not outrivaled, by Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chickamauga and Gettysburg. The highest military qualities were undeniably demonstrated on both sides during the Civil War. There was endurance, fortitude and unselfishness exhibited on both sides. Americans can set their imaginations on fire about heroes and heroism by reading the stories of the bravery of Thomas and his men at Chickamauga, of Pickett and his men at Gettysburg, and other stories of equal interest, of bravery on a hundred other battlefields of the Civil War.

We do not expect the Southern people to level the graves of their soldier dead, or to blot out of their memories the reminiscences of camp, battlefield and hospital.

That the Southern soldiers were brave men and great fighters can be proven by all the Union soldiers. They were just as fine soldiers as were ever marshalled under the tricolor of France, the eagles of Germany or the lion of Great Britain. No Union soldier would ever think of robbing the South of the glory that it derives from that "steady, stern, magnificent, heroic, but hopeless charge of Pickett and his men at Gettysburg," or of Johnston and his army on this battlefield. Their heroism is part of the common heritage of the whole country.

The Civil War showed what kind of people inhabited this continent—brave men and women—all of them. It demonstrated that the Anglo-Saxons on this continent had not degenerated. Bunker Hill was easier to charge up than Ceme-

tery Ridge, Lookout Mountain or Mission Ridge. Washington, sleeping on the banks of the Potomac, often heard during the four years from 1861 to 1865, martial footsteps which sounded like those of his own soldiers.

After the battle of Mission Ridge, I was attracted by the extreme youthful appearance of a dead Tennessee Confederate soldier, who belonged to a regiment of Cheatham's Division, against which we had fought all the day before. He was not over fifteen years of age and very slender in size. He was clothed in a cotton suit, and was barefooted—barefooted on that cold and wet 24th of November, 1863. I examined his haversack. For a day's ration there was a handful of black beans, a few pieces of sorghum and a half dozen roasted acorns. That was an infinitely poor outfit for marching and fighting, but that Tennessee Confederate had made it answer his purpose.

The Confederates who, half fed, looked bravely into our eyes for many long, agonizing weeks over the ramparts of Vicksburg; the remnants of Lee's magnificent army, which, fed on raw corn and persimmons, fluttered their heroic rags and interposed their bodies for a year between Grant's army and Richmond, only a few miles away—all these men were great soldiers.

I pity the American who can not admire such soldiers and reverence their memories. With all the bitterness, the soreness, gone out of their hearts, we should not hesitate to acknowledge that we are proud of their heroism.

These monuments do not commemorate the victory of the North over the South. They will not foster any unkindly feeling. No Union soldier from his grave upon this battlefield speaks today of wrath and hatred towards, or exultation over, the Confederates, but mingles his voice with ours for

peace, forgiveness, love and reunion. What we might have thought and said of each other during the war times is forgotten now. The beautiful springtime flowers did not, on Decoration Day, make any distinction between the Blue and the Gray, but gave their fragrance freely to both sides. No mother wept any the less fervently because her boy was Blue or Gray. By a common grief the North and South was welded into a more homogeneous nation. The nation was made richer by the blood and tears which were mingled from both sides. The Civil War should no more be forgotten than the Revolutionary War. It is only its animosities, its sectional hostilities, which should be forgotten and buried beyond resurrection.

Our flag, with no star dropped from it, waves over both Blue and Gray today. Thirty-seven years have stilled the bitterness of the conflict. The passions have departed. We stand today immeasurably above all resentment and revenge, in sight of the consecrated grassy mounds of our dead.

I said we did not expect the South to level the graves of their heroes. On the contrary, we want them to erect monuments to perpetuate their memories. On the great battle-fields, like this one, Chickamauga and Gettysburg, it would be most appropriate to erect joint monuments. Why not? At Quebec one monument, erected by French and English commemorates the virtues and heroism of Wolfe and Montcalm. Till this is done, these monuments, which we dedicate today, will hallow the memories of those who fell on both sides.

Singing by the choir, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."

Next the Chairman said:

Another ex-Confederate is here to participate in these dedication ceremonies and to honor our heroic dead. He represents the Governor of the State of Tennessee. I now have the honor to introduce Colonel Luke W. Finlay.

(Col. Luke W. Finlay, of Memphis, represented the State of Tennessee and the executive who was unable to be present. Col. Finlay is a native of Mississippi, was educated at Yale College, and among his classmates were General Wager Swayne, Hon. D. P. Richardson, of Western New York, both of whom entered the service from Ohio; Hon. B. D. Magruder, Supreme Justice of Illinois; Hon. H. B. Brown and D. J. Brewer, Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; Col. Geo. W. Roberts, of Illinois, and Gen. Jas. E. Rains, of Nashville, Tenn. In 1857 he became a resident of Memphis, from where he entered the Confederate Army as First Lieutenant of Co. A, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, one of the most noted of the many splendid fighting regiments in the Confederate Army. He was severely wounded in the first day's battle of Shiloh near one of the guns of McAllister's Illinois Battery, which was driven away with its supports from the point where its monument now stands by the Fourth Tennessee, which captured one of the guns and disabled another. Col. Finlay was also wounded at the battle of Perryville, and at Murfreesboro his brigade was matched against that of his former college mate, Col. Roberts, a touching account of which he gives in his oration. Col. Finlay commanded the Fourth and Fifth Tennessee in the battle of Missionary Ridge; was again wounded in the fight on Elsbury Mountain, near Marietta, Georgia. He was in the battle of Franklin, Nashville and Bentonville, and surrendered with his command April 26, 1865. Since that time he has followed his profession as a lawyer, and is now in partnership with his son Percy, who, like his father, is also a graduate of Yale.)

"Mr. Chairman, Soldiers of Ohio, and Fellow Citizens:

I am not unmindful today of many pleasant associations and kind relations with citizens of Ohio in the past. I recall with joy and a sense of veneration an instructor of my boyhood

and friend of my young manhood, Dr. William Reber, of Mississippi—gentle, able, good—an ornament alike to his native and adopted state. I recall many others whom I have esteemed for their virtues and whose friendship I have enjoyed.

Citizens, soldiers of Ohio, knew you not the many sons of your own state that cast their fortunes with us, took our view of the Constitution and the law of liberty, and gave themselves for the South? Let me say, among many others, two of your sons, two youths of good report, good lineage, left your beautiful State, made their homes in Tennessee, made good citizens, entered our army, led regiments, stood upon many fields, became generals, and one now sleeps in Arkansas, his adopted State, the other in Tennessee, and whenever and wherever are carefully read the story of those mighty days, are recognized and honored the names of these hero sons of Ohio, who fought for the sacred rights of home as God gave them to see it—D. H. Reynolds, of Arkansas, and Otho F. Strahl, of Tennessee.

Nor need there be hatred of the flag. Sons of the South as well as sons of the North in all the generations of its history have contributed to its glory. In that early struggle Washington, and Lee and Marion on many fields stood under its folds. In the war of 1812, Jackson and Carroll and others bore its colors in triumph and turned back the tide of the trained veterans of England, flushed with victory from the fields of Europe, and stayed the invader on the fields of Louisiana; and Davis, and Lee and Stonewall Jackson made it famous as they bore it from the coast to the halls of the Montezumas.

Nor need there be hatred toward those recently in arms. There was not hatred of individuals. Let me recount an incident. Pardon the personal flavor of the scenes recalled. It was my good fortune to meet at Yale two young students. Each had won a good name in the encounters of student life and the manly competition of young manhood. Each achieved a name among their fellows and honorable mention of their instructors there. Each started in life in the law and each made a record worthy of preservation in the much coveted

office of State's Attorney in their respective cities of Nashville and Chicago, and each impressed their fellows at the bar with their ability, efficiency and lofty discharge of duty in these civic fields. But each was destined to figure in a more strenuous, more difficult and more hazardous life. Peace had fled our borders and war had called the nation to arms. Was it Puritan and Cavalier again re-enacting the scenes of carnage in the new world? Was it the lover of constitutional liberty on the one side and the lover of humanity on the other? Was it the lover of the Union on the one side and the lover of the State on the other? Never before in the new world were so great and so heroic forces pitted against each other. Each of these young men sprang to arms, each raised a company, each commanded a regiment, and now, in the last encounter, the two students from the same alma mater were each to command a brigade, and each die on the same fatal field. How strange are the vicissitudes of human life. I had met them on the campus; in the halls of college, and now was to meet each of them on this, their last field of human action, the one at a feast, the other at a burial. Sunday before the battle of Murfreesboro I sat at table with a gifted young Tennessean. I remember him now, full of life, full of hope, full of ambition, recalling incidents of college life, and little either of us dreamed for the last time. Having carved a name and won the laurel wreath, he fell as one of Tennessee's bravest of the brave. The son of Illinois, so able, stood in the midst of the cedar glade, his brigade halted for a moment, awaiting the impetuous advance of the brigade in which I served. The conflict was fierce. He fell at his post, and when he fell his line gave way and the battle closed. The contest being over, I rode back to the spot. I saw a manly form lying there. I asked his wounded comrades who he was. They gave his name; they testified of his heroism; they said, "Had he not fallen you would not be here." I reported these facts to our brigade commander, Gen. A. P. Stewart, saying, "Such a soldier deserves proper marks of respect," not knowing that I was at college with him. He replied, "Well, you may bury

him there; I will send a detail of men to aid you." We returned where he lay; we digged a grave; we wrapped him in his oil cloth and buried him where he fell—"Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." Thus on the same day and upon the same field fell these two heroes, and today the names and fame of Raine and Roberts are worthy of honor in Tennessee and Illinois.

Nor have we lost or parted with our free institutions under written constitutions. We have started anew on a new national life not dreamed of either by North or South—the South stripped of the greatest burden she ever bore—and both pressing on in the glorious race of destiny. The sons of the South and of the North march and fight under its flag. The sons of Tennessee and the sons of Ohio keep step to the music of its national airs. It was a beautiful act of McKinley's—the emphasis of the heroism of Maj. Frank Cheatham, the son of the famous Confederate, and his associate in arms, in the far-off Philippines. The appointment by the President of Robert W. Reynolds, the son of Gen. D. H. Reynolds, one of Ohio's sons, another brave Confederate, to a lieutenancy in the army of the United States, breathes a true spirit, accords with true American citizenship. As a citizen of Tennessee, speaking for her, she welcomes you on her soil, honoring your fellow soldiers, on this spot dedicated to national valor.

A great son of the North has left as a legacy the words, "Let us have peace." A great son of the South has left another legacy, "Remember that we form one country now. Abandon all sectional animosities and make your sons Americans." These words of Grant and Lee should be inscribed upon the top stone of the arch of the citadel of liberty.

I take it not amiss, then, but am glad to be with you on this occasion and participate in these services in honor of Ohio's patriotic dead. We respond, too, with a due sense of the honor in behalf of Tennessee and the Confederate dead who lie unmarked on this historical field. It matters not now what may have been the cause of that struggle wherein our fellow countrymen were arrayed against each other, and thousands gave and thousands more stood ready to give their

lives for the causes which they had espoused. It is of little moment now whether you of the North made it under the call of humanity or under the voice of God; nor whether we of the South made it in obedience to the voice of the law, or the constitution of our fathers. Sufficient it is for the present that we each in our own sphere willingly obeyed the call of duty and were ready with our lives to answer that call. Greater work than this no man can be called upon to do, and that your dead and our dead obeyed this call the records of this field, so full of the evidences of patience, the courage and the heroism of men, do fully testify. Tennessee then joins you on this national spot, reddened with the blood of her sons and your sons, in honoring those who on this field gave their lives as of America's heroes. It is a matter of rejoicing that we now have a common flag that represents a common country, and that your rights and our rights and the rights of your State and our State are equal under that flag.

May we not now, in your presence, soldiers of Ohio, and yours, soldiers of Tennessee, who beheld the glorious sunlight of Shiloh and saw its deeds of valor, and of this audience, shake hands under the flag of a common country and rejoice in the heroism, the devotion to duty and self-sacrifice of those brave soldiers who made Shiloh noted the world over?

Tennessee admits the waste of her fortunes, the devastation of her fields, the destruction of her homes; that for a season she was under the tuition of adversity and schooled in affliction. But she comes not like the Niobe of States, weeping for her misfortunes, nor bowed in sackcloth and ashes in her adversity, but she comes with her living sons, sprung of the old stock, inspired by the heroism and dauntless intrepidity of their fathers.

Her slain sons she keeps in her sacred bosom, and will tell in story and song and tradition how they freely gave their lives at her call and spilled their blood for constitutional liberty. She makes no distinction in her sons. The names and fame of her Zollicoffer, her Smith, her Rains, her Carter, her Adams, her Strahl, her Hatton and her other hundreds of heroes who gave their lives and their young manhood to her service she treasures up as a precious legacy for her yet un-

born sons. Her heart is full of love and esteem for her sons who fell on this field. How shall we measure their title to human merit? They gave all they had to give. They gave fortune, manhood, their young lives in response to the call of duty. Tennessee then points with pride to every sabre cut and bullet wound of her surviving soldiery; but most of all with pride to these her hero sons who sleep upon this field as the brightest heritage of her past. What shall we say, then, of these whose mortal remains lie in these unmarked graves; who believed that for human beings human law was supreme and that the voice of the law in the constitution of their fathers was the voice of God? Young, enthusiastic, fired with the love of liberty, who shall say in the last day that they shall not have done in this great struggle all that was demanded of them by their State, by their families, and by the call of duty in its highest sense?

We have witnessed again what the centuries have given us in the past. Great contests have not been barren of great results. Upheavals have given place to new conditions, new formations and new progress. The hurricane, the tornado and the whirlwind, in their irresistible march, are succeeded by peace, by calm and new conditions full of a new, a better and a more robust life. Out of sacrifice comes the highest form of life. The greater the sacrifice the more glorious the new and the resultant life-giving power. The field of Hastings witnessed the struggle for the mastery between the Saxons and the Normans. It was not an achievement by the Normans that forever crushed and buried the hopes and destinies of the Saxons; it was not a defeat of the Saxons that forever lost to their native isle the permanent virtues and distinguishing excellencies that had characterized them as a people in the generations that had gone before. But these great two factors, as the ages rolled on, melted into one, and England's power and England's greatness knew not to which to attribute the most—whether to her polished Normans or to her sturdy Saxons.

Albion herself was ignorant that within herself still lived and worked for good in her new and advanceing life these two

great forces. But there comes a voice out of the eight centuries, speaking through her seer and prophet, her great poet laureate lifting his people out of the mists and clouds that had obscured the vision of her sons, and places William the Norman once more on the ever memorable field, with the great Harold at his feet, and he transmits to the later ages that which should have profited more the England of that early day, and sings:

“Since I knew battle,
And that was from my boyhood, never yet—
No, by the splendor of God—have I fought men
Like Harold and his brethren and his guard
Of English. Every man about his King
Fell where he stood. They loved him; and pray God
My Norman may but move as true with me
To the door of death. Of one self—stock—at first,
Make them again one people—Norman, English;
And English, Norman; we should have a hand
To grasp the world with, and a foot to stamp it
Flat. Praise the Saints. It is over. No more blood!”

And so in the seventeenth century England passed through another great crisis. The Cavalier and the Roundhead lashed each other in the very throes of national extremity. It was not that the one was altogether right and the other altogether wrong. The hardships, the labors and sacrifices of this momentous period made way for the peaceful revolution of the century's close and the advancing tide of England's progress, into which the two great parties were again melted into one, in the coming years, as the succession of events crowded upon each other, was such that the mosaic of England's greatness and glory made her a chief among nations and a mistress upon the sea. A glimpse at her past will not fail to disclose that the warp and woof, the strength and power of England's name lost not her Saxon strain on Hastings field nor all her elements of strength when the Roundhead went down before the superior force in the Restoration.

Soldiers, of Ohio, then, speaking to you who come here to honor your brave sons who shed their blood, and to tell the generations that come after that they died not in vain, who gave their lives for duty, there is for you and for us a mighty lesson from this historic field. They tell us that as the waters from a thousand streams, from the Alleghenies, the Rockies, and the water-sheds of the North flow together, one can see the turbid waters of the Mississippi and the clear waters of the Ohio as they rush onward, distinct and separate, and finally they apparently melt into one and the great current, its original traces now undistinguishable, moves steadily, rapidly, irresistibly, sweeping everything before it to the great and open sea. So it is with nations. The centuries as they have passed give us lessons of wisdom. We have fought together on many a hard fought field. The struggles, the hardships and the sacrifices have in part wrought their great results. Much remains to be done. Millions on the one side and millions on the other have sent their sons to battle. Can it be said that Joab was altogether right and Abner altogether wrong; that William was the sole exemplar of purity and right, and that Harold was the embodiment of wrong and the impersonation of crime; that Andre was the meanest of mankind, and that Nathan Hale was the most heroic of all ages? You have your heroes and we have ours. If I mistake not they are stars in one common azure. Your sons may truthfully say, "Thank God for the iron in the souls of our fathers who drew the sword or bore the rifle in the armies of Grant." So ours of the South may truthfully say, "Thank God for the iron in the souls of our fathers who drew the swords or bore the rifle in the armies of Lee." But there is a higher and grander and a more transcendent invocation of the Great Father which rises sublimely and more gloriously to the god of battles, because it is instinct with the love of a common country, and is the spontaneous outburst of a patriotism that spans our country's horizon and comes from the heart of the patriot, and it is this: Thank God for the iron in the soldiers of the North and the soldiers of the South that drew the sword or bore the rifle at their country's call and gave their lives in devotion to duty.

We today, mingling in fraternal concord far off from the fierce strife and bitter hostilities of those great days, forty years ago, not stirring up the ashes of the past for any element of bitterness, if any there be; imbued with a sense of justice, grasping the truth of the centuries, gather up the fragments left, look out upon a new national life—the grandest of the ages, and on this spot, hallowed by the soldiers of the North and the soldiers of the South—uncover our heads in grateful recognition of the devotion to duty of those brave men of a common country.

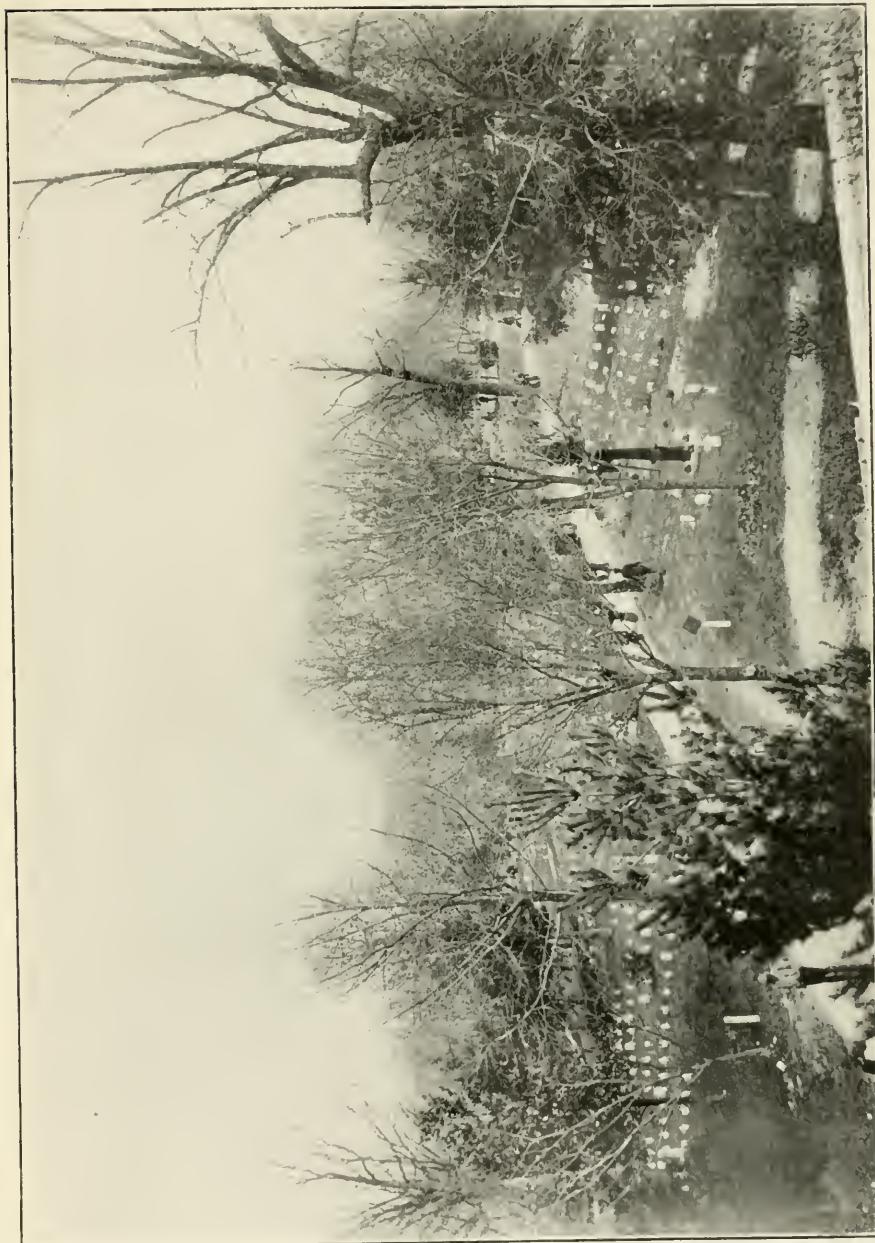
Singing by the Choir, "Nearer, My God, To Thee."

Then the Chairman said:

Ohio is rich in fit voices to commemorate the virtues, the heroism and patriotism of Ohio's heroic dead on this battle-field. The Ohio Commission wisely selected Hon. Ralph D. Cole as the one to give expression to the sentiment of Ohio. He will perform the duty ably, with fidelity and with thoughtful discrimination. I bespeak for him your constant attention. You will learn that Ohio is not far behind, if she is not even with Tennessee, in eloquent sons.

I now introduce Mr. Cole.

The construction of National Military Parks on the great battlefields of the Civil War is not only a tribute to American valor, but they will also be a valuable object lesson, where the young men of this and future generations may learn impressive lessons of patriotism, and where they can read inscribed on enduring granite what the American Citizen Soldier has done in defense of what they believed to be right; therefore the Shiloh Commission desired that the young men of Ohio be represented at the dedication ceremonies on a field where the young of both North and South demonstrated to the world what they could do and endure.



THE SHILOH NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The Cemetery contains about 11 acres and is located where the old Long House stood near the river bluffs at the time of the battle. There are 3608 graves of which 1229 are known and have names on headstones, and 2373 unknown. The large tree on the right is the one under which General Grant passed Sunday night after the close of the first day's battle.



Hon. Ralph D. Cole, of Findlay, was selected to perform that duty.

Mr. Cole was born in Hancock County, Ohio, November 30, 1873; attended the country schools, and graduated from Findlay College in 1896. After passing through college he taught school in the country for a short time, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of Courts for his county in 1897, serving until 1899, when he was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature at the age of twenty-five. Was admitted to the bar in 1900, and re-elected to the Seventy-fifth General Assembly in 1901. He was chairman of the important committee on taxation, and had in charge all administration measures. He was also a member of the Code Conference Committee in the extra session of the Seventy-fifth General Assembly, which drafted the Municipal Code as it finally passed. He is now a member of the law firm of Cole & Cole at Findlay.

The following appropriate and eloquent oration is proof that no mistake was made in his selection.

ORATION.

Mr. Chairman, Veterans, Ladies and Gentlemen: Ohio takes great pride in her patriots. We are a nation of heroes and hero worshipers. "We cherish but one sentiment for the soldier living and the soldier dead: cheers for the living and tears for the dead."

Two years ago the venerable Senator, Mr. Mitchell, introduced a bill into the General Assembly of Ohio, providing for an appropriation of \$53,000 for the purpose of raising monuments to mark the position of Ohio troops upon the battlefield of Shiloh. It was passed by a unanimous vote. Not a voice was raised against it in either branch of the Legislature.

In accordance with the provisions of that measure, the Governor appointed a commission to execute the law. That commission consisted of Hon. T. J. Lindsey, of Washington Court House; Senator John T. Mitchell, of Port Clinton; Hon. Joseph Laughlin, of Sidney; Hon. Milton Turner, of Cambridge, and Hon. N. R. Park, of Ada.

All of these gentlemen had performed distinguished service upon the battlefield forty years ago. They carried out the patriotic purposes of the law with soldier-like fidelity. The work is complete. They have honored themselves and the State. They are entitled to, and will receive, the endless gratitude of every citizen, and especially every soldier of Ohio for their faithful discharge of patriotic duty.

While we would honor every patriot who has fought or fallen in defense of the nation's flag, it is with special pride that we raise these monuments to the memory of the soldiers of our native State whose life blood hallows this soil and consecrates this battleground. Loyal to the emblem of the Union, we are no less lovers of Ohio.

We realize that it but serves to arouse passion and engender prejudice to institute unfavorable comparisons between different States and sections of our country, and the universal heart of this continent throbs with the inspiration that never again shall the discordant notes of civil war disturb the mighty chorus of the American Union. As members of one great federal family, our future relations must ever be friendly.

But to praise the grandeur of one does not dim the splendor of the other, for the achievements of each are shared in common by all. What though a State has added no luminous page to our national history! What though it has inscribed no new name on the scrolls of earth's immortals! It is glory enough, sufficient to satisfy and silence adverse judgments to be represented even by the newest born star on freedom's holy banner.

Flooded with the golden light of the dawning century, Ohio celebrates her first centennial. What a magical transformation a hundred years have wrought! Then a wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and more savage men. Now an empire illumined by the torch of progress, where civilization's brightest sunbeams fall.

What a potent factor Ohio has been in our national life! In every crisis she has rushed to the rescue, never faltering in the faithful discharge of duty. Her soldiers have been brave in battle, her statesmen wise in council. When I contemplate a citizenship inspired by the purest motives of patriotism, character in its full orb'd perfection and manhood in its majesty, I instinctively turn to that quarter of the horizon resplendent with the fame of six grand presidents—the Harrisons and Hayes, Grant and Garfield and him before whose tomb Columbia yet mourns, Ohio's noblest, best beloved son, William McKinley.

Let us pause for a moment and pay tribute to our fallen chief. For his splendid example, his grand life and remarkable career will inspire loftier aspirations among men for centuries to come. Born in a humble Ohio home, surrounded by adverse circumstances, he has demonstrated that the poverty of the boy on these western plains is richer than all the resources of royalty. Grew to young manhood in an atmosphere filled with songs of freedom and love of country. When the "silver tongues of heroic bugles" sounded the tocsin of war, with the embattled hosts he stood in freedom's foremost phalanx. On a hundred plains he engaged in mortal combat until the terrible tumult of battle melted away into the sweet music of peace. The flag redeemed, its place of pre-eminence reassured in the political sky, he strove to heal the wounds of war. His was the high honor of reuniting North and South, of bridg-

ing the broad chasm of sectionalism. By his character and statesmanship, by the magnetism of words, the genius of his intellect and the commanding power of his impressive personality, he won the heart of the South, and they loved him as truly as if he had sprung from her loins.

Mark but a year ago his majestic entrance into Dixie, surpassing in magnificence Cæsar's triumphant return to the city of Rome. The wealth of welcome is unmistakable evidence of unfeigned devotion to the federal government. As if to honor a home-coming, conquering hero, battle-scarred veterans of the Confederacy rose up to greet his coming. From the peaceful Potomac to the Southern sea, his course was thronged with millions of his admiring countrymen, envious all to do him honor, no hand to do him harm. And when that fiend incarnate, inspired with anarchistic hate, laid him low, execrations dire against the abominable deed and its perpetrator, and sorrow's sweet incense, like Gilead's balm to comfort the bereaved, ascended alike from all sections.

“My countrymen, there comes a time in the history of men and nations when they stand so near that thin veil which separates mortals from immortals, time from eternity and men from their God, that they can almost hear the pulsations and feel the heart beats of the Infinite.” This nation passed through that time. As his spirit was wafted home on the wings of that sacred hymn, this nation heard the voice of God. Awe-struck by that voice, the people knelt in tearful reverence and made a solemn covenant with Him and with each other that law and order should prevail; that governmental functions should be preserved in their integrity, and that anarchy, abhorred and horrid offspring of imported ignorance and crime, should be crushed out of American life, never to rise again.

Ohio! We hail thee today measureless in material wealth,

princely in manhood's possession! Home of illustrious history! Enlightenment and Liberty, twin daughters of Civilization, have guided thy course and determined thy destiny. "Queenly thou art with glory on thy brow as a diadem."

What are the elements of Ohio's greatness? A race condemned to servitude could never rise to this exalted level. The secret of our strength is revealed in the statement that the curse of slavery never tainted the pure atmosphere of Ohio. The organic law of the Northwest Territory was founded upon the immutable principles of human equality. "It is fundamental in her organization, always embodied in her constitution and her laws, her policy and her convictions. The morals and religion of her people are instinct with its spirit." Ohio's greatness is God's gift of freedom transmitted by the alchemy of toil into the gold of manhood.

The second element of power was in the character of men who founded our commonwealth. They were not mercenary adventurers. They were not convicts fleeing from justice. They were warriors of the Revolution bearing marks of honor from Bunker Hill, Yorktown and Saratoga. They were the Cutlers and the Putman's soldiers of that patriotic army before whose terrible tread crowns crumbled and potentates fell powerless. They were the best blood of the Colonies coming to establish homes where, under the protection of law, they might enjoy the blessing of liberty. What a superb specimen of manhood was that rugged old pioneer! What invincible fortitude, sublime courage and unwavering resolution! What mighty difficulties they overcame! What towering obstacles surmounted! They came, and as if by magic the wilderness disappeared, rivers were bridged, mountains tunnelled, railroads and canals constructed, and from the forests were carved magnificent cities. Master builders, they founded a State

whose light has gone forth to the ends of the earth and kindled the fires of freedom on the altars of the nations.

The subsequent generations prior to the Rebellion were true to the principles of the pioneers. They learned the lesson of liberty from the hills and valleys, the lakes and forests. Nature's voice proclaims life, liberty and pursuit of happiness as inalienable rights, and when the great struggle for nationality came it was but natural that the legions of Ohio should be aligned with the forces of freedom and fighting to perpetuate the federal government.

The Civil War was the struggle of two great contending principles for supremacy. Was the State or National Government supreme? Is freedom better than slavery? Deep were your convictions on the question of human rights. The American people are believers in principles. They are inspired with an unfaltering faith in the eternal right. They constantly revert to fundamentals. They are not swayed by passion, blinded by prejudice nor tempest-tossed on the seas of emotion. Reason rules their action; conviction determines their course; conscience, enthroned in the citadel of life, is sovereign o'er their conduct.

This spirit of sincerity is not sectional, but universal. It is a national trait of character. A firm belief in the righteousness of their respective institutions fired the heart of the North and quickened the pulse of the South. Both felt the sting of rivalry and wrong, and fought with the consciousness of rectitude. Men, devoid of faith in their cause, never fought so valiantly. Such heroism is compatible with hypocrisy. Motives must stand unchallenged in the presence of such dauntless daring.

Gen. Gordon once said that every battlefield of the war was a monument, indestructible as a pyramid, to the spirit of

American valor. We read from history how Alexander raised his empire on the ruins of the world; how Caesar made Europe run red with war to elevate him to a throne; how the old guard of Napoleon would die but never surrender on the bloody plains of Waterloo, yet never in the history of civilized warfare have men displayed such individual heroism. These monuments may moulder away and mingle with the dust of the plain, and the hills they rest upon may sink to the level of the sea, but the ages shall treasure as a priceless legacy the memory of our deathless dead, whose last lingering glance saw Old Glory wrapt in flame on the battlefields of freedom.

The magnitude of that conflict no tongue can tell. The cost of life and treasure can not be computed. It was the Revolution re-enacted, but magnified a million fold. It was not the struggle of an oppressed people striving for freedom against the dissolute subjects of kings. It was Greek against Greek, Roman against Roman, American against American.

Ohio's war record is the brightest chapter in the annals of our State. She contributed three hundred and forty thousand troops. They achieved honorable distinction in every great battle of the war. Eighty-four out of every one thousand enlisted men, or twenty-five thousand in all, paid the last full measure of a soldier's devotion to his country. There were eight thousand and seventy-two officers, ten percent of whom were lost in battle. Twenty-one thousand men were killed in the Revolution, four thousand less than the loss of Ohio alone during the Civil War.

The great commanding generals of that heroic age came from the ranks of the Buckeye boys. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, three Ohio names that shall stand out star bright when the reflecting events of the nineteenth century sink to a speck behind the hilltops of time. I fancy that in that day of

final triumph, when Ohio makes up her jewels, her richest endowments will be reserved for the brave boys who wore the blue during the dark days of the sixties.

Veterans, what a change forty years have wrought! You were young men, many mere boys, just from school. Filled with vigor, strength and vitality, buoyant with hopes of roseate hue, you could see no obstacle to your advancement.

Fondly you gazed into the future, planning to conquer in some peaceful pursuit. In boyish fashion you carved from the mists of the morning magnificent air castles, whose turrets and domes were thrown athwart the very sky, when suddenly the war cloud lowered, and you stood face to face with death. What a sacrifice! Home, health, hope, happiness, friends and family and countless thousands of your comrades gave up life itself that the Republic should not perish. Sorrow and exultation alike contend for mastery as you contemplate that scene. You well remember the close of that day when silence first fell at the call of their names. The sad sun of April 7, '62, as it sank to rest, laved with its lingering beams for the last time their pallid forms, sealed their lips in silence still unbroken and stilled forever those throbbing hearts of heroism.

Your leaders are not here today. Grant, Sherman, Buell, Gibson! All sleep within the windowless palace of rest, and from its gloomy arches comes no answer to our call. The voice that called you on to victory is hushed for aye; the eye that flashed with the fire of conflict has lost its luster; paled is the cheek that flushed on the crimson field, and the hand that wielded the sword of death lies motionless in the grave.

They are gone, but death has no power to sever the ties of comradeship. You were comrades! I can not grasp the secret meaning of that word. Only they who have stood together in the heat of battle, endured together the baptism of fire, stood like statues of steel and stemmed the onset of the

enemy, can realize its potency or feel the magic meaning of that sacred word "comrade."

Forty years have fled, and Shiloh resounds again with the solemn tread of an army of patriotic pilgrims. You have come to review the scenes of your early triumph. You have come with flowers and tears—the eloquence of gratitude—to dedicate these monuments to their earthly mission. Here these shafts stand, reflecting the noonday sun, beneath the quiet stars, silent and sublime, and here they shall stand forever—Ohio's majestic tribute to the memory of her beloved and honored dead.

What a change! Then the trumpets of war echoed from hill to hill and thundered on from valley to valley. Then the demons of destruction held carnival with death. Now all is tranquil as the thoughts of love and peace, like the angels of light, hover o'er the scene. That flag, now emblem of earth's greatest political power, was then torn with shot and shell and drenched in fraternal blood. Then Blue and Gray were foes; now they are friends forever, both cherishing that ennobling sentiment, "One flag, one country, one destiny."

Then let oblivion quaff the dregs from the bitter cup of sectionalism and memory be refreshed from the unfailing fountains of national glory. Oh! heroic South Land! We rejoice in thy renewed prosperity today. We hail with rapture the dawn of thy nobler destiny! Mantled in freedom's majesty, a pillar thou shalt be, immutable in the magnificent temple of American constitutional liberty.

Veterans! I perceive you are bowed with toil and enfeebled with time. You should gather inspiration from this occasion that will make your descent into the shadowy vale peaceful as the passing of the sunlight from the hillside. Round and about you is an uncounted multitude from another generation assembled to pay you the gratitude of their hearts

and learn from the nation's living warriors the sublime lesson of patriotism.

From the sun-crowned heights of your achievements you gaze into the future with deepest solicitude. Will your descendants prove worthy of your sacrifice? Will they preserve, protect and defend that standard whose every star and stripe has been glorified by a soldier's blood? The charge has been made that the boys of the present generation, weak and effeminate idlers in the lap of luxury, have lost the martial spirit—that the courage of the ancestor does not survive in the son. It is true that they are predisposed to practice the arts of peace; but mark; when the flag is assailed, the military tide runs high, heroism herself could give birth to no greater heroes.

Santiago and Manila have silenced that imputation of cowardice, and written in letters of fadeless light that the same spirit which wrought the miracle of the Revolution and decreed immortal these plains, inspires the present generation. Men may live and die, parties may rise and fall; generations come forth, sweep hurriedly across the stage of human activity and pass away, and ages into history turn, but the spirit of American valor and heroism remains unalterable, the same yesterday, today and forever!

To young American manhood I appeal. We must be true to the principles and examples of our ancestors; true to our country, its history, traditions and institutions, and keep untainted our title to citizenship. An invaluable trust has been committed to our keeping. A voice from out the past admonishes us; a voice from out the future petitions us to hold sacred that trust and transmit it as a treasure for all time to enrich and enoble the human race.

It was at Missionary Ridge. The command, "forward, march," had been given. The battle was raging. The colonel

of a certain regiment, for an unknown reason, ordered a retreat. The standard bearer, unconscious of the command, defiant of danger, struggled on up the slope, until he planted the colors in the very mouth of the enemy's cannon. Turning about, he saw his comrades way below in the valley shouting, "Bring down the flag to the men." Fearless he stood and made reply, "Bring down the flag to the men? No, never! Bring up the men to the flag." So, my fellow countrymen, if there ever comes a time in the history of our national development when the standard of our civilization falls one iota below the level of that holy banner, let us not drag the flag down to the civilization, but with the courage of king crowned citizens, and an unfaltering faith in the God of our fathers, let us raise the civilization up to the level of the flag.

Veterans! You have lived and manfully performed the part of patriots through the most trying ordeal of our nation's history. You have lived to triumph over every foe and see your labors crowned with fadeless laurels. You have lived to see the destruction of sectional spirit and the star-spangled banner the theme of universal song. You have lived till the discordant notes of war have mellowed into the matin of the morning, till the clouds of doubt and gloom have given place to the sunshine of hope and joy.

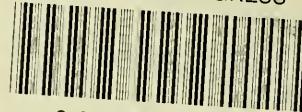
You have lived to see the golden sun of American independence rise full orb'd, throned in the zenith of eternal day; to see the emblem of our fathers safely secured from civil war and foreign foe, proclaiming power at home, prestige abroad and liberty under law to the isles of the sea; and, grandest of all, to hear the welcome tidings of the South Land's redeeming loyalty mingling in harmony with the universal chorus, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

The duties of this Commission are now complete; our work has been done; the beautiful and artistic memorials which commemorate the deeds of Ohio's sons on Shiloh field will stand and be admired by future generations, when the memory of those who created them has been forever buried in oblivion. It has been a labor of love alone; no reward expected but that of a consciousness of a duty faithfully and well performed. We have no regrets for the past so far as the discharge of our trust to the people of Ohio and our dead who sleep in unknown graves near the banks of the Tennessee are concerned. We have allowed neither prejudice nor animosity to lead us from the path of duty, and our only desire was that the result of our labor be our reward.





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